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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Goes After Trade Pacts

Canada Treaty Is Big Step

Reciprocal Powers Are Vast

Expert Sees Economy Safe

Britain May Thwart Italy

Baker Clears War Record

THE Washington Administration feels that after two years of waiting, it is about to draw really worth-while results from its reciprocal tariff program. The reciprocal agreement worked out with Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada is understood to approximate the things the President and Secretary Hull envisaged when Congress was asked in 1933 to give the Chief Executive authority to adjust tariffs upward or downward to a maximum of 50 per cent on the basis of tariff concessions by other countries. As details are worked out by the tariff experts and Mr. King returns for the signing, a happy feeling prevails at Washington. Officials see things as they used to be—Canada may once more become the United States' best customer.

* * *

Expectations that the American trade with Canada will immediately double grow out of the experience under the treaties in force with Cuba and Sweden. In the 11 months the Cuban agreement has been in operation the rise in exports to Cuba has been 60 per cent. Since the Swedish pact went into effect in August exports of fruit and farm produce have increased nearly 100 per cent. Imports from both Cuba and Sweden have been in about the same ratios. The United States, following the Canadian success, will push steadily after its lost markets. The possibilities with France and Spain are to be explored. Meanwhile American growers who feel slighted fight back. The Florida Agricultural Tariff Association questions the constitutionality of the Reciprocal Tariff Act—Florida would halt Cuban pineapples coming in at a cut rate.

* * *

Another kind of foreign trade is resented by several American organizations. The purchase of $40,000 worth of sheet steel piling from Germany bought for the $62,000,000 Triborough Bridge at New York, is protested by American steel producers and the American Federation of Labor. President Green of the A. F. of L. says in a letter to Secretary Ickes, "Inasmuch as Congress appropriates the funds for public works projects in order to relieve unemployment and alleviate widespread distress in the United States, it is difficult for labor to understand how such funds could be used to buy material in Germany." But PWA is quick to sidestep responsibility—Poor old extinct NRA will probably have to carry the blame.

* * *

Maj. L. L. B. Angas, British economist, sees an immediate boom in trade and in the housing industries in the United States. He tells the annual convention of the American Bankers Association at New Orleans that America has so surely turned the corner that not even election fears nor foreign wars are likely to check the tidal wave of recovery and prosperity. "By getting banks to subscribe to government bonds, the proceeds being used for public works, the Government has caused the amount of bank credit money to be reflated by some 30 per cent from the slump low levels." This money is taking the goods off shelves. He shows what the Government, by its financial course, has done—It has turned a vicious circle of trade contraction into a virtuous circle of trade expansion.

* * *

Britain takes the lead to thwart the attempt of Italy to force each of the nations to reply to it separately on the sanctions ordered by the League. In a rebuff to Premier Mussolini, says an authoritative source, Britain has let it be known that it is not granting Italy's request for individual replies, but feels that a joint reply for all the nations should be framed through the League. Britain takes issue with the Italian position that there was any irregularity in the Geneva action or that it did not formally represent the League as a unit. It sees Italy attempting to bring embarrassments to the nations by treating with them separately—Britain insists on preserving the tremendous power of the unity the League affords.

* * *

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War under President Wilson, makes a strong denial that commercial and financial interests carried the United States into the World War. Through the New York Times he states that throughout 1916 and until the German declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare he never heard President Wilson or any Cabinet member say, the nation should go into the war, or that any commercial or financial interest would be served by going in. "America's safety from future wars cannot be secured by muzzling bankers or disabling munition makers." But the former Secretary of War does see a reasonable hope of war's avoidance—American statesmen must be supported by a public opinion too intelligently informed to be caught by dangerous limitations.

League Holds Rome Protest Of No Effect

Plea to Sanctionist States Made Individual, Not Collective

Slight Unimportant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Nov. 13—The Italian note of protestation against economic sanctions was expected, but regret is expressed here that Italy should have made no communication of the document to the League. Though its contents were revealed in newspapers, the Secretariat at Geneva remained in ignorance until it was informed of what had happened by the German Press Bureau.

It is important to understand the distinction which Italy makes between the League as such and its individual members acting in their capacity of sovereign states. No country, it is held, should be allowed to shelter itself behind the League. It must fully accept its own responsibilities. Against the contention the League officials do not demur.

Procedure Irregular

There have been curious deviations from what would seem to be the proper procedure of the League. Contrary to general belief, the Council did not as a corporate body vote condemnation of Italy as the "aggressor" in the East African conflict. Each member of the Council separately expressed its opinion that Italy had broken the Covenant. Nor did the Assembly as such pass a resolution. As for the Committee of Co-ordination, which has worked out the system of sanctions, it has legally nothing to do with the League. It is, of course, composed of states who are members of the League and is sitting in the premises and using the machinery of the League. Nevertheless, it is an organization specially set up for a particular purpose.

Italy's Reminder

Practically and immediately these distinctions make little difference though it would not be surprising were that procedure challenged hereafter in the World Court. But they enable Italy to remind each sanctionist country that it is not obeying, under restraint, orders of a supreme collective authority but as a voluntary agent adopting without compulsion measures against Italy which change its whole relations with that state.

Geneva's answer is that the Covenant pledges the members to action still severer than that taken and the function of the co-ordination committee—admittedly not strictly a League organism—has merely been that of obtaining general consent to similar and simultaneous sanctions. As for the absence of vote in the Council and in the Assembly, the point is held to be academic, since the expression of opinion in the Council was unanimous, save for the voice of Italy, and in the Assembly the silence of members was taken as acquiescence.

Irrelevant

Italy's charge that the Italian memorandum on Ethiopian slavery and savagery and the lack of effective government was not seriously examined, is not new. It is certain that the memorandum in itself deserved the greatest attention, but it was regarded as irrevelant to the plain fact that Italy was preparing and afterward launched an attack, which conditions in Ethiopia, however deplorable, cannot justify.

Even though the Italian advance, as pointed out in the note, has liberated slaves and shown that various tribes welcomed Italian protection, it will be difficult for the League to accept a "fait accompli" in the eventual settlement.

The danger of appearing to condone Italian methods of proving its case against Ethiopia is obvious. It would be justifying war and offering a prize for victory.

Not Too Late to Act

Again the point that Italy is not the first transgressor but is the first to which sanctions are applied, is acknowledged. The attempt is to show that the circumstances in the earlier cases were different. Anyhow, neglect of the Covenant in the past is not regarded here as a reason for ignoring it now.

New Deal Pay Roll Continues to Grow; Now Totals 794,467

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—The federal bureaucracy continues to expand in its efforts to keep pace with the New Deal with a total to date of 794,467.

During September, according to Civil Service Commission figures, the net increase in the number of Government employees was 24,342. Incidentally, the number now is greater than the total at the end of the Hoover Administration by 230,980.

These figures are exclusive of the Army, Navy, Congress, the federal courts, CCC workers and individuals on relief rolls. Had all of these branches been included, the grand total of individuals on the Government pay rolls would come to well over 2,000,000—a figure impossible to estimate accurately at the moment due to the rapid fluctuation in the numbers on relief rolls and works projects.

With the exceptions mentioned the total is now given as 794,467. When the Hoover Administration went out in March of 1933 the figure was 563,487.

New Philippines Face New Problems

Infant of World Family Is Beset With Care From the Start

New Nation Nov. 15

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, who in the course of a trip to the Far East is attending the inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth.

MANILA, P. I., Nov. 13—A new Government comes into the world on Nov. 15 with the inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth, and with it come new problems.

But in a sense they are the same problems that have faced Uncle Sam since Commodore Dewey first steamed into Manila Bay, and evoked imperial responsibilities that have conditioned all subsequent American policy. Three major problems stand out:

Does the United States intend to maintain a foothold in the western Pacific?

Can the Philippines maintain themselves politically, and will they be assisted by the United States to economic stability?

Can they cling to independence in the face of Far Eastern political changes?

Only Time Can Tell

There is, of course, no present answer to these questions. Light will come only through experience of self-government, which the Philippines face. And if the Philippine Commonwealth arises above internal instabilities, the threats of international complication in the Orient, and the dubieties of American tariff policy, then on July 4, 1945, the Philippine Republic will come into full-fledged being.

But there is every indication that in the years between, a close bond must be forged between Manila and Washington, evolving at least the same sort of relationship which, for example, binds London and Ottawa.

The surface facts are simple and clear. After nearly 35 years of agitation, a definitive step toward full independence is taken with the inauguration of the Commonwealth.

Not Yet Entirely Free

This new government enjoys a far greater autonomy than any other native regime that has ever been peaceably established in the islands. A fair number of the attributes of sovereignty are to be transferred from Washington to Manila. But not all of them.

The transition is epitomized by the altered title of the chief American official here: Frank Murphy, the warm and exuberant former Mayor of Detroit who has turned into a surprisingly capable and sympathetic executive, is now converted from Governor General to High Commissioner. A governor general is the real executive of a state, as the name implies. A high commissioner is a sort of diplomatic representative, but in this instance endowed with a number of important specified powers.

Manuel Quezon, President of the newly formed Philippine Commonwealth, tells in The Christian Science Monitor tomorrow of his aspirations and aims for the new Government.

Quezon Gets 19 Guns; 10 Years More for 21

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manila, Nov. 13

NINETEEN guns instead of 21 will salute Manuel Quezon, first President of the Philippine Commonwealth, under a ruling by Secretary of War George H. Dern, personal representative of President Roosevelt at the Commonwealth's inauguration.

The two missing booms spell the difference between the head of a fully sovereign state and the Chief Executive of a state in transition toward complete independence. At the end of 10 years, according to terms of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, the Philippines will be free.

Then their President can have his full 21 guns.

Betwixt and Between

So Manila's relation to Washington is about halfway between what it used to be and the full self-governing powers enjoyed by a British dominion.

The Philippine Commonwealth, under a constitution approved overwhelmingly by the Filipinos, and with Manuel Quezon their own recently elected President, will exercise independently all the ordinary attributes of daily government, but with a broad veto power held by the High Commissioner.

In practice, it is unlikely that this veto power will be much exercised, and the chances are that the islands will be to all intents and purposes self-governed.

Theory but Not Practice

In theory, however, the United States continues to control foreign relations, has the right of intervention in specified matters of finance, immigration, imports and exports; can maintain armed forces in the islands, and intervene for the preservation of order. But this right of intervention is expected in practice to be similar to the late Platt Amendment in Cuba, which was a sword hanging over the Cuban Republic that was very seldom wielded. Indeed, critics say that during the coming decade the United States surrenders the control over internal

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

East and West Are Both Interested in What U. S. Part Will Be

10 Years' Probation

Lobbyists Wail In Despair Over U.S. Trade Pact

Besiege Washington and Ottawa for Details but Get Nothing

Left Holding the Bag

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 — Tariff lobbyists—who traditionally exerted tremendous influence in the fixing of American tariffs—have seldom been so disconcerted as they are over the unpublished details of the new United States-Canadian trade agreement.

Day and night messages are arriving from all over the nation demanding that representatives of various industries ascertain immediately the status of their own particular commodity under the new treaty. Telegraph reports announce the same condition at Ottawa. But at either capital the answer is the same. A breach has been made in the high tariff wall between the two great nations, but where and what specific tariff bricks have been knocked off remains to be seen.

Absolutely Helpless

What makes the indignant lobbyists particularly embittered is the sudden discovery of their own helplessness. For one of the few times in American history the President has authority to negotiate the trade reduction treaty with Canada on his own responsibility, and without later ratification by Congress.

At this stage in any other similar tariff negotiations, congressional backfires would already have been lighted. The halls and corridors of the Senate office building would have been filled with highly vocal trade representatives, each bent on rousing the wrath of a particular Senator, who, with his colleagues by their combined efforts, might have thwarted the treaty.

No Way in Which to Turn

But today the lobbyists are nonplussed. They are indignant, but there is no Congress to which to appeal. Worse than that, if Congress were in session, the authority it has granted the President would hardly be withdrawn.

And even worse than that—and this is really the rub—the new Canadian treaty is ushering in a whole flock of additional new tariff agreements. It will be the fifth on the list of those already negotiated and signed, but it is so much more important than any of its predecessors that it really marks the first great victory of the Cordell Hull-Roosevelt policies.

President Prepares Way

At his press conference today Mr. Roosevelt said he had just signed the preliminary authorization for Mr. Hull to accept the new treaty. The pact is expected to be consummated this week, with the return of Prime Minister Mackenzie King to Washington. No date, however, has yet been fixed.

To date, the following trade agreements have been signed under authority granted Mr. Roosevelt for individual negotiation by the June

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U. S. Publicist

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Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen

United States Minister to Denmark

Mrs. Owen Hits American News Sent to Denmark

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—The 101 things that have been part of her every-day duties during the last 2½ years as America's first woman diplomat were described here today by Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, who is a guest at the White House.

Philatelists by the hundreds want Danish stamps; school children request descriptions of the country for their geography classes; magazine publishers have asked her views on subjects ranging from "What do you consider the trend of modern civilization?" to "Do you consider a woman's capabilities equal to those of a man?"

"And they ask that question of a diplomat!" laughed Mrs. Owen.

Old-Age Pension

Information is often requested on the old-age pension, unemployment insurance and co-operative marketing systems in which Denmark is advanced and the school system that has made it the most literate nation in the world.

In addition to her routine duties, Mrs. Owen is conducting a campaign to make "visible" to the Danish people the average American whom she describes as living "not on the shady side of Broadway, but on the sunny side of Main Street."

American news sent abroad has been too full of statistics on gang-

(Continued on Page 17, Column 2)

Bar Protests Fail as Baker Is Confirmed

Executive Council Votes 5 to 3 for the Curley Appointee to Bench

Boston Today—*also sees*—Twelve seamen leave English ship loading scrap iron for Europe—Home owners demand mortgagors share depression losses — Waltham piggery drainage project made one of 70 new-deal cases of "boondoggling" of Washington Republicans—Voke triumph over Melley, despite job patronage in Chelsea.

Baker—Confirmed for Judge Despite Protest

In the face of strenuous protests of the Bar Association of the City of Boston, the Executive Council today confirmed the appointment of J. Arthur Baker to the Superior Court bench. The vote was five to three—split along party lines.

The Bar Association bluntly charged that Mr. Baker's refusal to vote last Sept. 11 when the Council confirmed appointment of Philip J. Russell to serve on the body—thus cementing Governor Curley's control over the group—had disqualified him in the Bar Association's eyes for a judgeship. It was rumored at the time of the appointment that Mr. Baker, a Republican, would receive appointment to a judgeship in return for his stand. This was strenuously denied by Mr. Baker at that time.

"Assume," said the Bar Association, "that Mr. Baker is qualified by character, training and experience to be a justice of the Superior Court, there is a vital principle at stake—the inviolability of the courts. Judges should not only be personally capable and of unsullied character, but men above suspicion in the public mind."

This protest was termed an "unwarranted and gratuitous impertinence" by Governor Curley this afternoon, just before the Council met.

"It is not the duty of the Bar Association," the Governor said, "to dictate in appointments and such procedure interferes with the administration of justice."

Just as soon as the five Democrats on the Council had overridden the three Republicans, the Governor administered the oath of office to Mr. Baker, saying, "I want to thank you for your great loyalty."

Morton H. Burdick of East Hampden was chosen to replace Mr. Baker as a member of the Council.

"I will do my best," said Mr. Baker as he left the State House, "to uphold the traditions of the Massachusetts judiciary."

His new position pays $12,000 yearly. As a member of the Council he received $1000 a year.

Seamen Quit—Claim Ship Loading for Italy

Twelve alien seamen quit the British steamer Farnham, loading scrap iron and steel at the Army Base in Boston today, and told immigration authorities they were fearful the metal was destined for Italy, and conversion into war machines, and that they did not want to have anything to do with it. The men, comprising the deck crew of the ship, approached Captain D'Arrigo this morning and asked to be paid off and released from service.

They were taken to the local British consulate, related their story and said they did not wish to remain on the vessel. They received pay due them, and then applied to the United States Immigration for permission to remain in this country until they obtained jobs on other ships. There were two Italians, one Spaniard and several Lithuanians in the group.

Inspector Thomas H. Ambrose heard their report of fears concerning sailing to Italy and also their objections to working conditions aboard the ship and granted a 60-day permit to remain in this country. The men left this afternoon for New York to seek positions on other boats.

The Farnham arrived here a month ago from Antwerp, Belg. It has been unable to get a cargo until this week, when it was chartered to carry the scrap iron to Europe. No exact destination was given as that is not required until clearance papers are obtained. Immigration officials did not divulge on what authority the men based their belief that the ship was bound for Italy.

Mortgages—Premium Issue Raises Protests

"Should home owners be forced to pay mortgage premiums on boom time real estate values with depression-pinched pocketbooks? This was the question being faced today at the State House where a protest hearing on property values was held.

Henry H. Pierce, Boston real estate man, led a group of bankers, lawyers and legislators who are of the opinion that both the mortgagor and the mortgagee should share the depreciation in real estate values which have taken place during the past few years.

An instance was given of a woman and her husband who bought a house several years ago for $20,000,

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Nov. 13

Reciprocity—Canadian-U. S. Treaty Ready to Sign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Prime Minister King expected to entrain for Washington late today, presumably to sign the new reciprocal tariff agreement with the United States either Friday or Saturday. Details of the treaty are not yet public.

Washington— President Roosevelt told the press conference that he had signed an authorization for the Government's signature on the Canadian-American trade treaty.

Professor Elliott sets up a yardstick to measure the treaty with: Editorial Page.

The dotted lines made ready: Page 1.

Air Woman—Jean Batten Starts Brazil Hop

DAKAR, Senegal, Af. (AP)—Miss Jean Batten, New Zealand flier, took off from here in her land plane for Natal, Brazil, at 5:30 a. m. She hopes to set a solo record for a flight to South America from England, which she left two days ago.

London— Sir Donald Banks, director general of the British Post Office, said that "technical developments now offer reasonable hope for a regular transatlantic air service in the not far distant future." He made this statement as he started for Ottawa at the head of the delegation to discuss with Canadian authorities the establishment of a transatlantic air line.

Wagner Act—Test Hearing Called in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The first test of the Wagner Labor Disputes Act in the manufacturing field is scheduled for hearing before the National Labor Relations Board here on Nov. 20. This announcement was made by Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, regional director, who named the initial defendant as the Atlas Bag & Burlap Company of Brooklyn, doing an interstate business and charged with refusing to bargain collectively with the Burlap and Cotton Bag Workers Union, an American Federation of Labor affiliate.

Mrs. Herrick said that this was the first of a series of complaints to be issued within the next week against various manufacturing firms. Although only 18 workers were involved, she said, the case is of "particular significance because of the alleged interference with the workers' choice of a collective bargaining agency, is characteristic of some 300 such company unions and collective bargaining agreements."

Mrs. Herrick added that L. L. Balleison, industrial secretary of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, had frankly admitted organization to this end among both members and nonmembers of the chamber.

Tokyo Sees—U. S.-U. S. S. R.-China Secret Pact

WASHINGTON (AP)—It was reported from Tokyo that vernacular newspapers alleged a secret military agreement between Russia, China and the United States was imminent. The State Department described these rumors as too ridiculous to deserve notice.

SEC—Over-the-Counter Control Foreseen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Radical extension of the Securities Act to include over-the-counter security transactions in addition to the present control of regular stock exchange activities, may be recommended to Congress by the Securities and Exchange Commission. At a conference with investment bankers it was made plain to the commission that securities control, to be just and effective, must extend to all types of securities as well as those listed on the exchanges. The effort to establish this control is held to be one of the basic reforms aimed at counteracting the ravages of the business cycle.

The bankers themselves ask for more government control: Financial Page.

In Ethiopia—Repulses of Italians Reported

ADDIS ABABA—The Ethiopian Government claimed success in three typical harassing actions of the sort which Emperor Haile Selassie has urged upon his army leaders, the Associated Press reports.

At a watering town south of Sasa Baneh an Italian tank and machine gun unit was repulsed in fierce fighting, with many casualties on both sides. Four tanks were captured by the Ethiopians, it was claimed, and the Italian unit forced to flee.

Not far away, another clash resulted in the capture of six trucks and the killing of six Italian officers and many Italian soldiers, it is reported.

On the northern front, at an unnamed place, a Fascist column was attacked, the commander killed and the column put in retreat.

These three guerrilla incidents have not yet been confirmed.

Sanctions—Germany Prohibits Certain Exports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Germany in fact joined with the League sanctions against Italy to a limited extent, while expressly declaring this action was a result and not a part of the sanctions. A list of important products which may not be exported to any country without government license

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Peace Put First In Baldwin's Call To British Voters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 13—Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, in giving precedence to the "preservation of world peace through the League of Nations" in his final electioneering message, which was read on the eve of the poll in meetings here today, has epitomized the claim put forward not only by his own party but also by his opponents.

His pledge at Newcastle-on-Tyne yesterday to work faithfully for this cause by "spending not a penny more on defense forces than necessary for the safety of our people, and striving always after agreement for an all-round reduction of armaments," served to counter what the Opposition throughout the contest has increasingly found to be its most effective line of attack.

Working Majority Forecast

Consensus here regarding the outcome of the election anticipates a greatly reduced, but still a working majority for the Government. The proviso has been added that those polls which will be announced Thursday night, being chiefly from industrial centers where the Opposition has its main strength, are likely to show results unfavorable to the Government, although the total outcome when the rural area returns come in may completely change the outlook in Mr. Baldwin's favor.

Even the hotly contested general election has been unable to break the unanimity that prevails here for League of Nations sanctions against the Italian-Ethiopian war.

This was strikingly demonstrated at a mass meeting held in the Albert Hall, London's largest place of social gathering.

Parties United on Stand

The date chosen was when electioneering was in full blast, and party feeling ran high. Nevertheless, mutually opposed politicians were influentially represented upon the platform.

Labor had as its spokesman its chief organizer, Mr. Herbert Morrison, who is generally regarded as likely to be Prime Minister if a Socialist government should be formed any time within the next few years.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, who was Foreign Secretary in the Conservative Government of 1924-29, took a prominent part in the proceedings. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided. Viscount Cecil of Chelwood

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The Bible: Beacon Light of the World

The thirty-ninth installment of 54 daily articles, written by Albert F. Gilmore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be found on Page Eight

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Activity Near Muscle Shoals Pays Labor Million Monthly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUSCLE SHOALS, Ala.—On the occasion of President Roosevelt's first visit here he said, "I am going to put Muscle Shoals back on the map."

He has done just that. Uncle Sam spent about $150,000,000 here near the end of the World War to build Wilson Dam, nitrate plants and other projects here, which then became footballs of politics for nearly a decade. Then came the New Deal and activity replaced idleness along the "power house river of the South."

A survey just completed reveals a monthly pay roll of approximately $1,000,000 spent within a 50-mile radius of Muscle Shoals, compared with practically nil two years ago. Up the river 15 miles from Wilson Dam a beehive of some 3500 men are at work on Wheeler Dam, a giant mass of steel and concrete extending nearly a mile across the Tennessee.

Wheeler Dam Cost $20,000,000

Wheeler Dam is being built at a cost of $20,000,000, exclusive of a $750,000 contract for locks. This structure not only adds to the power possibilities of Wilson Dam, but makes the river navigable almost the year around to Chattanooga, since water will be impounded for about 80 miles up the river to the site of the proposed Guntersville Dam.

To complete the lift for navigation and also add to power possibilities, the Tennessee Valley Authority is building Pickwick Landing Dam down stream from Wilson Dam and near beautiful Shiloh Park, site of a battle of the Civil War. This dam will cost about $22,000,000 when completed and will submerge about 33,600 acres of very fertile land in impounding water that will back up to Wilson Dam.

Will Make Vast Lake

With the completion of these two dams much of the Tennessee River's span in Alabama will be converted into a vast lake extending from Pickwick Landing to Guntersville, a distance of about 125 miles all told. Lake Wilson is already a recreational center for a wide territory. Since Wilson Dam was first opened to visitors in January, 1927, more than 250,000 persons have passed through its portals.

In addition to the work under way at Wheeler and Pickwick Dams, the TVA has a number of men busily engaged at Nitrate Plant No. 2 producing fertilizer for experimental purposes on southern farms. More than one half of the fertilizer used in this country is consumed by five southern states nearest to Muscle Shoals.

Wilson Dam, idle for many years, except for the production of a minimum amount of power needed by private power companies, is now producing the power to help build Wheeler Dam. Now a line has been completed to Pickwick Dam over which power needed for construction purposes is sent.

Connect Tennessee Valley

Also a line has been started connecting Wheeler Dam with Norris Dam. Branch lines are projected touching all parts of the Tennessee Valley. TVA "yardstick" power is already been served numerous towns and rural areas in Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi.

Another project which citizens of this valley hope to see started in a few years is a canal connecting the Tennessee River with the Tombigbee River in Alabama, thus giving a short water route to the Gulf of Mexico from the midsouth. Also plans are under foot to erect a new bridge across the Tennessee costing $1,500,000 connecting the cities of Florence and Sheffield near Wilson Dam.

The charter for the organization of the TVA provided that headquarters should be "in the immediate vicinity of Muscle Shoals," and local citizens are hopeful that headquarters will be transferred here from Knoxville as soon as Norris Dam is completed.

Postum

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Darling to Resign But Will Continue Fight for Wildlife

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—Jay N. ("Ding") Darling has announced that he will resign Nov. 15 as chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey to go back to his cartooning but he will not give up the vigorous campaign he is conducting to get a new deal for American wildlife.

Conservationists here are hopeful that "Ding" will be able to do even more for birds and game with his clever pen and tongue outside of the Government than he would while he was hampered by the red tape of which he often complained.

Back to Cartooning

"Ding" resigned chiefly because of private reasons. When he entered the Government service two years ago, he arranged to have his newspaper cartoons drawn by an understudy. This arrangement did not suit the syndicate with which he had a $75,000 contract. They have been trying for some time to force him to resume his cartooning. A month or so ago, Mr. Darling began publishing his cartoons again, but it proved difficult to invent jibes that suited his Republican papers while he was holding a post in a Democratic Administration.

Ira N. Gabrielson, consulting specialist of the bureau, has been named as Mr. Darling's successor. The new chief has been connected with the bureau since 1915. He and "Ding" are fellow-Iowans.

Seeks Co-operation

"Ding," who for many years interspersed his political cartoons with drawings showing the plight of wild life in the United States, says he will continue to be active in this field. He plans to work toward unification of the multitude of wild-life groups, bringing them into a national federation of wild-life organizations.

Submitting his resignation, Mr. Darling said, "I have come to realize that most of our wild-life conservation troubles are due to lack of organization among those who are interested, but ineffective, in the conservation of wild life. There is no mass strength to enforce adequate legislative and executive attention to wild-life interests. Every other element of American life has a national organization to get effective results. Wild-life interests remind me of an unorganized army, beaten in every battle, zealous and brave, but unable to combat the trained legions who are organized to get what they want."

In the last two years Mr. Darling established wild-life refuges on a scale never before undertaken. He reorganized the bureau for more effective prosecution of research, education, and law enforcement. He worked for a unification of the Government's efforts in the wild-life field, and for the co-ordination of federal, state, and private efforts.

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River Tube Planned At Philadelphia To Cost $15,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13 — A scheme for a vehicular tunnel under the Delaware River below Philadelphia has been presented to army engineers for approval, in addition to one proposed for a point below Wilmington, Del. The project provides for a four-lane underwater tunnel, to be built at an estimated cost of $15,000,000. Plans are the work of Verus T. Ritter, Philadelphia engineer and architect.

Entering near Hog Island on the Pennsylvania side of the river, the tunnel would emerge near Billingsport, N. J. It would be 5987 feet in length, with approaches of 537 feet on either side.

It would be part of a super-highway around the Philadelphia-Camden district.

The money needed for construction has been promised by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, as soon as army approval has been given, according to Walter Biddle Saul, counsel for the tunnel's sponsors. Operation would be for a fixed fee, any surplus from the tolls charged being put in a sinking fund with which to pay off the RFC loan. Traffic engineers estimate that the loan could be paid in about 15 days.

Although present plans call for a depth of 51 feet, shipping interests are asking for a 55-foot depth under mean water level. The tube would be built after the method used in that connecting Detroit and Windsor, Ont. A trench would be dug across the bed of the river and sections would be floated from drydock and sunk into place. They would then be joined and the space around them filled.

Under a Public Service Commission permit, work must be started by April, 1936.

Convictions Follow New York Inquiry Into Loan Racket

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—The prosecution and court machinery set up for New York County's racket inquiry is moving swiftly this week in its first major case—the arraignment and trial of 22 loan sharks whose "Shylock" interest rates typify a small-fry usury practice that is said to net about $1,000,000 a week.

With two convictions already in hand for Sam "Curly" Kurland, of the Bronx, and Sam Faden, who operated jointly through the Furriers' Bridge Club, the remaining 20 similarly charged with unlicensed money-lending and victimization of impoverished persons will be arraigned this week for immediate trial.

The Kurland and Faden methods were bared by witnesses, and the former pleaded guilty to 12 charges after the special prosecutor, Thomas E. Dewey, obtained convictions on two counts.

Faden took the stand as a philanthropist who helped, not mulcted, his clients.

Then Louis Saslow, an automobile painter, testified that when he did not pay exorbitant interest to Faden on a $50 loan, "he and two men beat me up."

Herman Alexander, a young fur salesman, stated that he paid $87 on a $35 loan and was threatened with violence if he did not pay $100 additional in penalties. After paying $60 of that, he fled to Philadelphia, wreck of his home having been threatened.

Interest charge to Samuel Schulman, a Bronx poultry store employee, was testified to have been at the rate of 692 per cent a year on a $50 loan, and 830 per cent on a second $25 loan.

The cases were heard in special sessions court by Chief Justice Frederick Kernochan and Justices Thomas F. Brady and Max Salomon and the two men were remanded for sentence on Nov. 22.

Pennsylvania Man Wins Tribute From France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13—The Medal Palmes Académiques, an honor bestowed by the French Government, through its Minister of Public Instruction, upon those who have rendered notable service in the advancement of French culture, has just been awarded to Dr. Emile Malakis of the University of Pennsylvania. It carries with it the title of Officier d' Académie.

Dr. Malakis, who is assistant professor of Romanic languages at the university, is a graduate of Pennsylvania and has been a member of the faculty for 18 years. He is the author of a number of books widely used by colleges in the study of French, including one volume on the development of French culture which forms a part of the Nelson collection. He organized and is now the president of the Association of Teachers of French in Philadelphia.

New York Milk Prices Take Jump in October

CHATHAM, N. Y., Nov. 13 (AP)—The highest price paid for October milk since 1931—$1.78 a 100 pounds—was announced Nov. 7 by C. W. Halliday of the Sheffield Producers Co-operative Association, Inc., Halliday's announcement said:

"The net cash price to be paid members of the Sheffield Producers Co-operative Association, Inc., for the milk delivered by them during the month of October and testing 3.5 per cent butterfat is $1.78 per 100 pounds, with the usual freight, grade and butterfat differentials. This is an increase of 16½ cents per 100 pounds over the September price."

Will Rogers Jr. Is Publisher

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Nov. 13 (AP)—Will Rogers Jr., 23-year-old son of the late humorist, assumed part ownership of the Beverly Hills Citizen today. He said no staff changes would be made and the newspaper's founder, George Baker, would continue to be associated with its publication. The purchase price was not disclosed.

Abolition of Military Air Forces Urged by 320 British Town Heads

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

ADVOCATING total abolition of naval and military aircraft, by international agreement, a statement signed by 320 mayors and other civic heads of towns throughout Britain has been sent to Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister.

The manifesto lays stress on the fact that the world appears to be heading for an air arms race, and states that the peril from the air grows greater as national air forces are built in competition with each other.

"Inasmuch as statesmen and people in all countries see in the various national air forces a growing peril to our civilization," the statement reads, "and many governments have shown their approval of the proposals in Article 35 (A) of the draft convention submitted to the Disarmament Conference by the British delegation in March, 1933, that schemes be worked out for the complete abolition of military and naval aircraft, which must be dependent on the effective supervision of civil aviation to prevent its misuse for military purposes, and inasmuch as the peril from the air is likely to become ever more menacing as national air forces are built in competition with each other, I record my support of the principles in Article 35 (A), and by doing so would encourage the Government in carrying out the policy of working for the total abolition of military and naval aircraft by international agreement."

The 320 signatories include Lord Mayors, Lord Provosts, Mayors, and chairmen of Urban District Councils.

Borah Determined To Make Big Issue Of 'Trust Busting'

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah left no doubt today of his determination to make the 1936 campaign a bare-knuckle fight over the 40-year-old issue of "trust busting."

He made it clear, in an interview, that he meant to storm his party's convention for the strongest anti-trust stand either party has taken since the Sherman Act was adopted in 1890.

Frequently mentioned as a Republican presidential candidate, the Idahoan said he realized insistence on this issue would "not prove popular in some quarters." He wanted a decisive battle on the question, he declared, because he was convinced that only by "busting the trusts" could the nation regain prosperity.

"Monopolies have flourished until today the price of almost every article in daily life is fixed, somewhere along the line, by combines," he said.

Administer the "big stick," Senator Borah advised, to reduce prices and encourage small business enterprises.

"If our 130,000,000 people could live properly—decently—there would be no overproduction and no farm problem," he said. He added that "a market in accordance with the country's real needs" would find business humming.

His proposed hard boiled economic policy, he said, probably would require legislation—a new antitrust act, because he believes the Sherman Act was long since "emasculated" by Supreme Court interpretations.

Whether welcome or not, he said, the issue of monopoly, which he first posed a few weeks ago in a letter to Col. Theodore Roosevelt, "must be faced."

"Another 25 years of this monopoly control," he said, "with millions existing on a few hundred dollars a year, would end the republic. Ours is not a form of government suited to economic slaves."

Artist, Inc., Declares Dividend in Pictures

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 13 (AP)—Richard Crist, "incorporated," ordered a dividend today for his investors, payment to be made in bright red, blue and gold paintings, not pink checks or green currency.

The 50-odd art patrons who financed the young painter's trip to Mexico will come to an exhibition Dec. 14 and take their pick of seven large oil paintings and seven water colors he brought back.

Mr. Crist wanted the trip below the border so he could paint something "colorful"—his work in Pittsburgh was too full of dullness, he said. So the investors chipped in.

"I painted two thirds of the time I was there," said Mr. Crist explaining how he worked to bring "returns" on the investment.

"One reason I went down was to get away from the dull Pittsburgh light," Mr. Crist continued and added sadly:

"Now I'm back. I'll probably start painting dull lights again."

It's possible for the members of the "art syndicate" to get even bigger returns if they want. In case any of them is not satisfied with one of the smaller pictures he can apply it as part payment on a big one, which Mr. Crist will gladly paint.

Ten Persons Arraigned In Crempa Shooting

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 13 (AP)—Ten persons, indicted by the special Union County grand jury which investigated the circumstances of the fatal shooting of Mrs. Sophie Crempa, 45, of Scotch Plains on Sept. 26, were arraigned Nov. 8 before Judge Lloyd Thompson. All pleaded innocent.

Sheriff's Deputies Charles Remley of Cranford, Edward J. Carolan of Roselle Park, and Carolan's brothers, Vincent and Richard of Elizabeth, were held in $2500 bail each for trial Dec. 2 on manslaughter charges. All took part in the raid on the Crempa home. John Crempa, husband of the woman who was slain, was held in $1000 bail for trial Dec. 9 on a charge of assault with a revolver. His son, John Crempa Jr., and two others, Frank Lesier and Eugene Hueber, were held in $500 bail each for trial Dec. 9 on charges of obstructing the execution of a process.

Cuban Presidential Race Draws Three Candidates

HAVANA, Nov. 13 (AP)—The deadline on nominations for election day Dec. 15 ended with three presidential candidates in the field.

The three were Miguel Mariano Gomez, former Mayor of Havana, who heads the Accion Republiana Liberal; Mario G. Menocal, twice president of the Republic, and Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, head of the Partido Centrista Cubano (Centrists). Cuba's last election was held Nov. 1, 1932 and was for municipal and provincial offices only. The last presidential election was Nov. 1, 1928.

Army Bomber Crash At Detroit Blamed On Locked Controls

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP) — Locked controls were blamed yesterday by the War Department for the crash of the big new army bomber at Dayton, Ohio, on Oct. 30. The official report was made by a board of investigation composed of officers under Brig. Gen. A. W. Robins of the Army Air Corps, commanding officer of Wright Field, at Dayton.

The findings were based upon testimony of eyewitnesses as well as the fact that the controls of the huge Boeing plane were found locked after the fatal test flight.

The pilot, Maj. P. P. Hill of Newburyport, Mass., was injured fatally and four others were less seriously hurt.

The report added:

"The crash was not due to structural failure, to failure or mal-functioning of any of the flight controls or any of the control surfaces, to malfunctioning or failure of any of the propellers, to failure of the automatic pilot or its use because it was not in operation at the time of the crash, to any faulty structural or aero-dynamic design of the airplane or to any undesirable or adverse flying or handling qualities of the plane."

Woman Mine Owner Indorses Essentials Of Guffey Coal Act

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—This country's only woman coal operator went to court yesterday to indorse the price fixing and collective bargaining fundamentals of the Guffey Coal Act, on trial for its constitutionality.

Miss Josephine Roche, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and principal owner of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company of Colorado, testified in the District of Columbia Supreme Court she regarded stability of coal prices as both "necessary and desirable."

Shortly after she became president and general manager of the company in 1927, Miss Roche said, her recognition of the principles of collective bargaining led to negotiation of a contract with the United Mine Workers of America and settled serious labor troubles besetting the firm.

The contract resulted in "very definite gains" for both management and the workers, she said, adding the increased cost of production was "substantially met" by an increase in the output of individual miners and other improved conditions.

Air School Memorial Proposed for Rogers

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—An aviation school which woud send "living memorials" into the air every year was proposed today to the Will Rogers memorial commission.

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, director of the operations committee of the commission, said the proposal came from William Van Dyke Belden of Brooklyn, N. Y., and James E. Reynolds of Fairhaven, Mass.

Garner Lauds Filipinos' Peaceful 'Revolution'

MANILA, P. I., Nov. 13 (AP)—The Filipinos' peaceful methods of achieving independence were praised yesterday by Vice-President Garner and Representative Joseph Byrns before a special session of the Insular Legislature.

The session was called in honor of the two, here for the inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth Friday.

British Prepare Special Planes To Fly Atlantic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 13—Britain is preparing special airplanes with which to subdue the aerial ocean of the Atlantic, including one huge flying boat with a range of 4000 miles, and one air vessel which will launch a small fast plane from its wing top when in midair.

These first British moves toward a regular transatlantic air service were announced here by Sir Eric Geddes, chairman of Imperial Airways, at the company's annual meeting.

An order has been placed for what is known as a Mayo Composite Aircraft, two airplanes in one, designed to meet the conditions of an Atlantic airmail service.

A large flying boat of ordinary design is also being built for transatlantic flight. Both these craft should be ready for trial flights in 1936.

Too Heavy for Take-Off

The Mayo Composite craft consists of a speedy plane carried on the upper wing of a large sea-plane. Too heavily loaded with its fuel and mails to take off by itself, the small plane will be carried to a height from which it can cast off and continue its flight alone.

A place called Botwood in Newfoundland has been mentioned as the likely western terminus. The company has already been operating two small aircraft in Newfoundland with a view to obtaining meteorological data about flying conditions at that end of the route. Although no information is forthcoming about the route, it was noticed that Sir Eric Geddes, in a broadcast talk immediately after the meeting said that it would be of great advantage for any trans-Atlantic service that its termini should be under the control of the same Government.

England, Ireland, Newfoundland

It is assumed, therefore, that the route will be from England to Northern Ireland and thence direct to Newfoundland. This would mean that the Iceland-Greenland route has not found favor. But there is also the possibility of making Southern Ireland the jumping-off place for the new service if political difficulties with the Irish Free State can be overcome.

Other developments mentioned by Sir Eric included the establishment of an air connection between Khartum on the South African route and Nigeria in West Africa, with a terminus at Lagos. Also in co-operation with the Elder Demster Company for feeder lines in Nigeria and other West African colonies. In the Far East experimental flights are in progress, he said, to connect Hong Kong with the Australia route while avoiding both Siamese and Chinese territory.

To Carry Five Tons

The main fleet of Imperial Airways is now in course of replacement and the new craft are to have a carrying capacity of 3½ to 5 tons, according to the amount of fuel carried. They will be suitable both for day and night flying and passenger accommodations will be still further improved. Regarding speed, Sir Eric said that it was no use increasing this unless the user was prepared to pay for it. The pressure at present was to reduce fares rather than to increase speed, though he could say that the new craft would be appreciably faster, and, thanks to the arvance in aeronautical science, they would not be more expensive to operate.

It is recalled that C. H. Clendening of London, chairman of the Irish Transatlantic Corporation, has been in the United States with a plan for a transatlantic air service, on which he reported he had made progress. His plan was for an air route from Londonderry, Northern Ireland, to Sydney, N. S.

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MR. JAY WOULD LIKE YOU TO SEE THE WEDDING WINDOW THIS WEEK.

Jay's Jennifer Sloane The Little Shop of Boston

New Haven Trustees Are Told to Speed Reorganization Plan

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 13 (AP)—The three trustees of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad—Howard S. Palmer, James Lee Loomis and Prof. Winthrop M. Daniels—were ordered today to submit a reorganization plan by April 23, 1936, to the United States District Court.

The New Haven road is in the process of reorganization under section 77A of the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

The order, filed with the clerk of the court, was signed by Federal Judge Carroll C. Hincks.

Meanwhile, a motion to intervene in the proceedings of reorganization was filed by the Rhode Island Hospital Trust, Inc., of Providence, R. I., holders of mortgage bonds guaranteed as to interest and principal by the New Haven road.

The Providence institution said it held mortgage bonds of the Providence Terminal Company aggregating $4,000,000, which were issued many years ago. The bonds mature March 1, 1956.

Pickets on Patrol In Quarry Strike

RUTLAND, Vt., Nov. 13 (AP)—Despite a heavy rain, 600 pickets went on duty today at Vermont Marble Company plants in Proctor, West and Center Rutland, Florence and Danby. There was no violence as picketing began.

A strike, which union leaders said affected 900 employees, was voted Monday. The mill and quarry workers had been on a "holiday" since Nov. 4.

Strikers claimed a few additions to their ranks from Proctor, where company shops were in operation. The company normally employs 1100 men.

The workers at first demanded improved working conditions, wage increases of 25 per cent and a 40-hour work week instead of the present 35-hour week. However, John Lawson, secretary-treasurer of the Quarrymen's International Union, said the men were willing to waive the wage demand if the company would agree on seniority rights and other working conditions.

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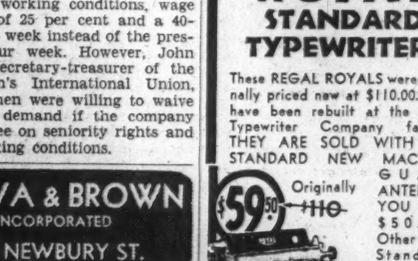

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

was decreed. All raw materials for the iron, metallurgical and rubber industries were listed, including the major ores for iron smelting. Foodstuffs included potatoes, oils, cooking fats. Coal and copper were not on the list.

The foods were needed at home, said a spokesman, because of poor German crops. The industrial raw materials were likewise needed, because Germany would have to buy more expensive substitutes for any amounts exported at present.

London — A perfumer received a cable from its Italian supplier of lemon oil that the Government had withdrawn its credit facilities, and orders for London could not be filled. This was said to be the first retaliatory measure against the forthcoming sanctions. But London appeared undismayed, for such retaliation has been expected and discounted.

French Navy—Estimates Increased

PARIS—New budget figures reported by the Associated Press showed increased naval expenditures of about one-sixth contemplated on the eve of the Dec. 5 naval conference at London. Estimates were up more than 500,000 francs to a total of 3,429,000,000 francs (approximately $223,500,000).

The bulk of the budget figures were expected to be put off two or more days, following a meeting of Premier Laval with the Chamber of Deputies' finance commission yesterday. Conflict over the budget was said by some to reflect an underlying dispute on foreign policy between Laval and the Leftist leader, Herriot, and the Premier was forced to deny this publicly.

Austria—Bars Arms Shipments to Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Austria reversed its stand against the League arms embargo and will not permit shipment of arms to Italy. Austria does not, however, accept the other sanctions, said Foreign Minister Egon Berger-Waldenegg to the Federal Diet.

British financiers have just refused to renew large loans to Austrian interests, and it was reported this action was taken at the instance of the League to induce a better Austrian attitude toward sanctions.

Britain—Parties Voice Final Pleas for Support

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Opinion on the eve of the general election holds that the present Cabinet's working majority in Parliament will be maintained, but greatly reduced from its present overwhelming size. Since the industrial areas compile their totals first, the early returns are expected to be more pro-Labor than the final results.

Stanley Baldwin endeavored to denature the Opposition fear of his rearmament program by a carefully designed promise of caution in that respect. Britain will not spend a penny more on rearmament than is necessary for safety, he said, and would always work for disarmament.

Labor made its final plea that the present British forces were enouch to enforce collective security through the League, when taken in cooperation with all other League member forces.

Baldwin pledges aid to world peace: Page 1.

China—Former 'War Lord' Assassinated

TIENTSIN, China—Marshal Sun Chuan-fang was assassinated by a Chinese woman, who was said by police to be the daughter of a Chinese general executed by Marshal Sun, the Associated Press reports. The assassin surrendered voluntarily to the authorities.

Marshal Sun was once one of the most powerful war lords in China. He commanded the lower Yangtse area, and waged what was largely a one-man war against the Canton South China Government in 1926. Defections of allied generals weakened his forces and resulted in his virtual defeat and retirement.

Marshal Sun had been a bitter opponent of the Chinese Nationalist Government at Nanking, and was often mentioned as a possible Japanese choice for puppet leader of an independence movement in North China.

Sino-Japanese—Nanking and Tokyo Avoid Crisis

SHANGHAI—Both Chinese and Japanese governments continued their efforts to avert provoking a crisis out of the current series of incidents. Tension showed itself in several petty annoyances of Japanese residents in Shanghai. But Japan continued to insist the police measures would be left to Chinese authorities, who are pushing inquiries with all vigilance.

Meanwhile, there were significant events leading to the conclusion in some circles that Japan is negotiating with the Chinese National Government for an understanding. Japan's diplomatic agent, extraordinary, General Doihara, arriving in Peiping, started a flock of rumors that he had brought a plan for the virtual autonomy of North China, for China's consideration. Bankers in North China were reported taking measures to prevent a drain of silver southward, due to the National Government's nationalization of silver and managed currency program.

Soviets—Alleged Spies for Japan Condemned

KHABAROVSK, U. S. S. R.—Former Major Sorokin of the White Russian army and an assistant were sentenced to execution after trial by a Soviet military court, on the charge of leading a Japanese espionage system operating out of Manchoukuo, reports the Associated Press. Major Sorokin was one of the group caught on June 9 inside Soviet territory with bombs, pistols, poison and anti-Soviet literature allegedly in their possession. He is said to have admitted receiving money from "a certain foreign military mission in Manchoukuo," but claimed that the bombs, etc., were for hunting wild animals.

FHA—Residential Boom Predicted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A residential construction boom next year was predicted by Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator, after a visit with President Roosevelt. Money is getting cheaper, interest rates and costs are coming down and "the panic is over," he said.

The President discusses low interest rates: Financial Page.

Hoover—Booked to Speak Before Ohio Society

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hoover arrived in New York to pass the balance of this week here. They are staying at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Mr. Hoover attended a meeting of the board of directors of the New York Life Insurance Company and will speak at the dinner of the Ohio Society of New York at the Pennsylvania Hotel Saturday night.

The Ohio Society dinner is looked forward to by political observers as a possible occasion for an important announcement by Mr. Hoover. This society is an ancient seat of Republicanism here, among the Presidents who have addressed it were Benjamin Harrison, William McKinley, William H. Taft, and Warren G. Harding.

Kingsford-Smith—Searching Plane Financed

SYDNEY, Aust. (AP)—The Commonwealth Government today offered approximately $5000 toward the cost of sending a searching plane for Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith and Tom Pethybridge; England-to-Australia fliers missing since last Friday. The New South Wales Government offered an additional $2500.

Japan and the United States Exchange Greetings

Acme

American War Secretary Welcomed at Tokyo
East Opens Doors of Hospitality to the West

The trip of Secretary George H. Dern to Manila to represent President Roosevelt at the induction of the Philippine Commonwealth Government had as an interesting interlude his visit to Tokyo, where he had an audience with Emperor Hirohito and was also the special guest of the Minister of War, Gen. Yoshiyuki Kawashima, at a social function attended by notable figures in Japanese military and foreign affairs. In the photograph, seated, from left to right, are General Honjo, chief aide-de-camp to the Emperor; Secretary Dern, General Mazaki, General Kawashima and General Hayashi, former Minister of War. The Japanese Foreign Minister Koki Hirota, is standing behind General Mazaki and General Kawashima.

New Deal Waste On Relief Work Assailed by GOP

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—In a pamphlet entitled "Roosevelt the Waster," the National Republican Congressional Committee today charged "flagrant waste" in New Deal relief projects and nicknamed the President "Frankly Destructive Roosevelt."

The committee refused to accept the judgment of Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, that "the whole program is good, solid stuff." He announced earlier in the week that streets, highways, sewers and watermains comprised more than 55 per cent of the allotments.

Boondoggling Examples

The pamphlet, singling out about 70 examples of "boondoggling—Frankly Destructive Roosevelt's pet way of wasting money"—gave further evidence that the Republicans will devote much of their 1936 campaigning to attacks on new deal expenditures.

The following is part of the committee's comment on individual projects:

"To construct a water hole on a fox farm at Everett, Mass., the taxpayer will have to dig up $1341.

"At Waltham, Mass., drainage of piggery on Winter Street, federal funds, $9478.

"Construction of two concrete shuffle boards, and a giant concrete checker board at Brookside Park, Ashland, Ohio, federal funds, $744; local funds, $909.

Race Track Funds

"The New Dealers are not adverse to good clean fun on the race tracks. WPA put aside $4265 of the taxpayers' money to improve a race track at Dayton, Ohio. The sponsors of the project put up only $45.

"Californians believe there is nothing needed to beautify their home state. Mr. Roosevelt, however, apparently believes otherwise, because he decided to spend about $15,000 to make ornamental borders of shrubbery along country grounds and roads of San Bernardino.

"To paraphrase an old axiom, the New Dealers evidently believe that inconsistency is a jewel. While the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is sending benefit checks to Texas farmers for crops they have not grown, WPA announced that it will spend $2,226,500 on a community garden program in the Lone Star State."

Adult Education Hit For Ignoring Those Who Really Need It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—The charge that adult education neglects the "unorganized majority" of the population that is assumed to need education is made in the annual report of Edward A. Richards, associate director of Columbia University Extension, made public Nov. 11. Too many adult courses are designed for "educators who feel that they need more education," Mr. Richards holds.

"The field of adult education is at present not organized in the interest of the consumer," he asserts. "The efforts of the American Association for Adult Education, of the universities, of the libraries and many other organizations have, no doubt, been great, but these efforts are, on the whole, not addressed adequately to that part of the population that is assumed to need more education. Too few administrators of adult education have addressed themselves squarely to this inevitable and constant part of their problem."

Unless the public is "directly benefited," the adult education movement cannot be considered a success, in Mr. Richards' opinion. Those in this movement, he stressed, are concerned primarily with public education—not with university education.

Between 25,000 and 50,000 individuals seek advice from Home Study educators every year, according to Mr. Richards. Clerks lead in number in the enrolment for home study, with industrial workers second and housewives third, he reports.

Approximately 59 per cent of those enrolled are men. Ages range from 15 years to "over 75," while preparatory education varies from "part grammar school" to graduation from college and professional school.

Morro Castle Trial Opens in U. S. Court

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—The Federal Government's case, charging negligence and misconduct on the part of ship's officers and operating company in the burning of the steamship Morro Castle, of the Ward Line, reached the courtroom yesterday, 14 months after the disaster off the New Jersey coast with its 124 casualties. The proceedings are before Federal Judge Murray Hulbert, with United States District Attorney Francis W. Adams as prosecutor.

The defendants are Acting Captain William F. Warms, Chief Engineer Eben Starr Abbott, the New York & Cuba Mail Company, Ward Line subsidiary which had supervision over the ship, and its executive vice-president, Henry E. Cabaud. The indictment, in which all are named jointly, charges that "as a result of their negligence and misconduct, willful on the part of all, separately and jointly, lives were lost." The defense is headed by George Z. Medalie, one-time United States District Attorney.

U. S. Plane Makes First Japan-to-Manila Flight

MANILA, P. I., Nov. 13 (AP)—The first Japan-to-Philippines flight ever made was completed yesterday in an American-made plane. The flight started Sunday.

The plane carried four bags of mail, including letters to Gov. Gen. Frank Murphy and President-Elect Manuel Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth.

Ohio Governor Reopens Appeal On Federal Tax

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—Gov. Martin L. Davey (D) of Ohio was apparently determined today to engage in a second income tax tilt with officials of the Roosevelt Administration, involving salaries allegedly paid by the Davey Tree Expert Company to Mrs. Davey.

Considering the feud which has flared up now and then for two years between the Ohio Governor and the Roosevelt forces here, curiosity was immediately aroused and there was some speculation whether politics might not have entered into this barrage of tax assessments against the Governor and his private company.

Mrs. Davy Subpoenaed

Less than a week ago the Governor lost an appeal against an assessment on his personal income tax of $4523 for 1930. After this defeat, he entered an appeal against other assessments on his company, involving $1710 for 1930 and $447 for 1931.

Recently, the board subpoenaed Mrs. Davey to appear here in connection with the second appeal. Governor Davey telephoned asking either that Mrs. Davey be excused or that the hearing be held in a more convenient place. The request was rejected, and it was insisted that Mrs. Davey come in person.

Case Continued

This morning the board was informed that the Davey Co. had decided to withdraw its appeal and pay the assessment—a move which would have obviated Mrs. Davey's appearance here. Almost immediately thereafter a second message was received canceling the first and announcing that the company had decided to continue the contest. The board then granted a continuance of the case until Dec. 12.

U. S. Fleet on Secret Test

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Nov. 13 (AP)—Secret military developments were due for a test under combat conditions today as the United States fleet moved to sea for maneuvers. One hundred ships and 400 planes were divided into invading and defending forces.

Close Battle for Blue Ribbons Marks National Horse Show

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Charles T. Fisher's Dixiana Farm and 21-year-old Frances Dodge carried their battle for blue ribbon supremacy in the National Horse Show right down to the finish yesterday as the pick of the nation's equine blueblods met in the Madison Square Garden arena for the most coveted of all the awards—the Grand Championships.

Accounting for two victories while Miss Dodge's horses were heading their fields in only one event, Dixiana boosted its total number of victories to 15. Miss Dodge's lone triumph sent her total to 13.

Scores in Saddle Class

Miss Dodge's triumph was doubly sweet, however, as her beautiful chestnut mare, Etta Kett, was judged not only the champion three-gaited saddle horse, not exceeding 15.2 hands, of the show but in taking the award she turned back the bid of two of Dixiana's best.

The Michigan girl made a strong bid for the championship of the single harness hose division but despite the fine showing of Shalimar under Reed Bridgeford's handling, she could do no better than second. The title was taken south of Knight Bachelor, veteran of show-ring competition from Judy King's Atlanta, Ga., barns and driven by Patrick O'Connell.

Newcomer Is Victor

Big John, a newcomer to the show owned by George Humphrey, of Mentor, Ohio, was judged the champion hunter over ten other class winners in the final appearance of the hunters in the show. The reserve ribbon went to the veteran campaigner, Firenze Red Tape, owned by Mrs. M. Robert Guggenheim, of New York.

The Dixiana victories were scored by Fiery Crags and Radiant Rhythm. The former showed the way to the model three-gaited saddle horses over 14.2 hands and won in hand, while the latter paced the field of five-gaiters ridden by an amateur.

Dixiana finally came through with its first championship at the start of the night session when Fiery Crags was judged the best of the three-gaited saddle horses over 15.2 hands. To win the title under the guidance of Charles Dunn, the five-year-old gelding had to beat Miss Dodge's Society Barrymore, which took the reserve.

Irish Riders Win

After many years of futile trying, the Irish Free State finally rode to the heights of international military jumping competition last night when they turned back five other nations for the team championship in the grand finale of the show.

Battling through a jump-off with the United States, the four officers from the Emerald Isle, led by Commandant John G. O'Dwyer, gave an almost perfect exhibition of horsemanship as they sent their giant mounts hurling over the nine difficult jumps to take the trophy won last year by France.

The United States, seeking to reclaim the championship last won by Uncle Sam's forces in 1932, placed second. Then in order came Chile, Canada, France and Holland. Canada and France tied for fourth place, but the Dominion officers won on the toss of the coin.

Hobby Exhibit Ranges From Books to Snakes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13—The development of hobbies, from the first interested efforts of small children to the mature leisure-time diversions of parents and teachers, was shown in a recently concluded hobby show at Germantown Friends School. The exhibition was organized by Joseph H. Price of the school's history department, who arranged a similar show in 1930.

Collections shown ran all the way from live snakes to ancient books. One group of boys set up an exhibit of camp equipment. A number of girls showed the products of their knitting needles. Three sisters who graduated in the eighties displayed various pieces of antique furniture.

One parent had made a hand loom for weaving rugs, while in the book collection of another was a page from the Gutenberg Bible and a volume printed by Benjamin Franklin.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS

are offered to small or even large parties at nominal cost. Here luncheons or dinners may be obtained. Many committees find this service most satisfying. An air of unobtrusive quiet pervades BARCLAY environment.

Monitor readers may expect especial courtesy. Their patronage is very much appreciated. Rates for sleeping rooms begin at $5.00 single and $8.00 double. Special monthly rates.

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are more comfortable than going garterless, the most comfortable you have ever worn and an outstanding value

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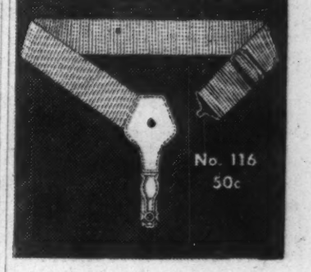

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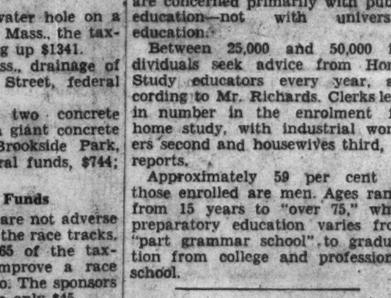
Now, after long research, the Worcester Salt Co., *America's oldest refiner of pure salt,* has been granted U. S. Patent No. 1968858 for a salt toothpaste that at last makes salt delightfully pleasant and easy to use.

This new Worcester Salt Toothpaste contains specially powdered pure Worcester Salt, *soft as silk,* plus milk of magnesia and other approved ingredients. Absolutely free from grit. Cleanses and beautifies your teeth as nothing else can.

Money back guarantee:—Buy a tube at your favorite drug counter. If they cannot supply you, we will send you three large tubes (regular 35¢ size) for $1.00 *postage prepaid.* Your money will be refunded promptly if you do not find Worcester Salt Toothpaste by far the best dentifrice you have ever used. Worcester Salt Co., 40 Worth St., New York, U. S. A.

APPROVED BY 10,300 DENTISTS

IT'S AN EVENING'S FUN



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● Its thrilling all right—to take chances on a snorting "motor-bike" climbing a steep hill. But it's no thrill to take chances on fuel—with your family's comfort at stake. That's when to play safe and order 'blue coal.' Its blue color is your guarantee of clean, steady healthful heat all winter, at lowest cost. Order a supply of 'blue coal' today. . . . Ask for it by name.

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A PRODUCT OF THE D. L. & W. COAL CO. MINED BY THE GLEN ALDEN COAL CO.

Churches Called By Council to Aid Neutrality Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—A call by Dr. Ivan Lee Holt, president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, to 150,000 churches in the United States to "observe Armistice Week by combating war and preparations for war," marked the council's observance of Armistice Day.

Recalling what the churches were doing to support the efforts of President Roosevelt to keep this country out of war, Dr. Holt stressed that the council could see nothing to be gained for peace or justice by United States involvement in the war in East Africa, and he declared that the churches were "in the main, opposed to any interpretation or neutrality that would hinder full cooperation by the United States for the establishment and maintenance of peace."

He made public a special message sent pastors of churches of all denominations urging them "to support neutrality legislation and at the same time to insist upon American co-operation with other nations in the interest of peace."

International co-operation in the fields of economics also was praised, the council declaring that "no permanent solution of the peace-and-war problem can be found until the great nations which own or control the bulk of the world's natural resources are willing to see those resources administered in the interest of economic justice to all nations."

Dr. Holt made a strong plea on behalf of the Council for drastic reduction of armament by all nations.

Thanksgiving Proclamation

By the President of the United States of America

I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-eighth of November, 1935, as a day of national thanksgiving.

In traversing a period of national stress our country has been knit together in a closer fellowship of mutual interest and common purpose. We can well be grateful that more and more of our people understand and seek the greater good of the greater number. We can be grateful that selfish purpose of personal gain, at our neighbor's loss, less strongly asserts itself. We can be grateful that peace at home is strengthened by a growing willingness to common counsel. We can be grateful that our peace with other nations continues through recognition of our own peaceful purpose.

But in appreciation of the blessings that Divine Providence has bestowed upon us in America, we shall not rejoice as the Pharisee rejoiced. War and strife still live in the world. Rather, must America by example and in practice help to bind the wounds of others, strive against disorder and aggression, encourage the lessening of distress among peoples and advance peaceful trade and friendship.

The future of many generations of mankind will be greatly guided by our acts in these present years. We hew a new trail.

Let us then on the day appointed offer our devotions and our humble thanks to Almighty God and pray that the people of America will be guided by Him in helping their fellow men.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twelfth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixtieth.

(Signed)

Franklin D. Roosevelt

President Notes Increased Public Desire for Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—The people of the United States are showing a growing readiness voluntarily to undertake temporary sacrifices to restore peace and to keep this country out of war, said Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in a message indorsed by President Roosevelt and read here last night at a symposium on neutrality, arranged by the New York City League of Women Voters.

The message may be taken as a significant expression of the attitude of the Administration not only in co-operating with peace sentiment but in encouraging groups of citizens to express such views. It closed with these words:

"I am convinced that the diffusion, by means of a broad public discussion throughout all sections of the population, of a knowledge and understanding of our objectives and of the problems involved in making them real, will strengthen the present unity of public sentiment and permit the continuance of united action to preserve peace here and to limit and shorten war abroad."

An intelligent neutrality policy will keep the United States out of war declared Dr. Philip C. Jessup of Columbia University. Neutrality need not mean isolation, Dr. Jessup stated, and to build a trade wall around the United States "would be the disruption of our whole economic life and cause a depression which would make us look back upon the last six years as a time of prosperity."

Intimate Souvenirs of Twain Shown by American Academy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—Mark Twain's joke with little Dorothy Sturgis and a multiplicity of other intimate souvenirs of the great humorist make a veritable Clemens' family album of the Mark Twain Room at the American Academy of Arts and Letters, this week.

Assembled from the collections of Clara Clemens Gabrilowitsch, the author's daughter, and Albert Bigelow Paine, his friend and biographer, the exhibition is in observance of the Mark Twain centenary, with which the academy, successor to the parent institution of which Mark Twain was a founder, will feature its annual meeting on Friday.

The "Notice to the next burglar," hand-decorated by Dorothy for the Clemens' home in Redding, Conn., advised as follows:

"There is nothing but plated ware in this house. Now and henceforth you will find it in that brass thing in the dining-room over in the corner by the basket of kittens. If you want the basket, put the kittens in the brass thing. Do not make any noise. It disturbs the family. You will find rubbers in the front hall by that thing which has the umbrella in it—chiffonier, they call it, or pergola, or something like that. Please close the door when you go away. Very truly yours,

S. L. Clemens

The memorabilia include a photograph of the author in the doorway of his boyhood home in Hannibal, Mo., framed with shingles from the house; pictures of him holding one of his favorite kittens of whom there was always a small family around; the foot-square writing board he used after 1900; two busts, one a bronze cast of the original, made at his birthplace in Florida, Mo.; family portraits, snapshots of Mark Twain here, there and everywhere and the original sketch by Bernard Partridge of the souvenir for the dinner given by the proprietors of "Punch" in London, 1907, in honor of Mark Twain.

There are also the manuscripts of "Innocents' Abroad," "The Memorable Assassination," "Eli Stromfield's Travels in Heaven," the proofs of "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," fragments of "Ah Sin," a play; two diaries, notes for speeches, sheets of paper covered with his experiments in learning shorthand as an aid to writing.

A charter member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, founded in 1898, Mark Twain was elected to the present academy in 1904.

Fair Deal Asked for Negroes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13—The Ministers' Council on the Economic Status of the Negro issued a manifesto on Nov. 11 appealing to industry and organized labor not to discriminate against Negro workers when employment is available.

A JEAN COSTUME PERMANENT WAVE is the last word in Skill and Perfection, emphasizing the best features of your hair as a foundation to a distinct headdress.

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Chicago Seeks Conventions

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 (AP)—A campaign to return both presidential nominating conventions to Chicago next year opened yesterday with the appointment of a committee of 180 prominent citizens to direct the drive.

Supreme Court Case May Establish Legal Limits of New Deal

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—A Supreme Court decision which may fix the legal limits for several new-deal activities is expected some time in December.

The controversy involves the Federal Warehouse Act of 1916. Arguments over it yesterday were marked by questions from the high bench, emphasizing again the "liberal-conservative" division of the bench.

The case first arose when two Mississippi men were accused of stealing three bales of cotton from a warehouse licensed by the Federal Government. Quashing the indictments, a Mississippi federal judge held the act invalid.

Though the act was passed long before the New Deal, James M. Beck, former Solicitor General and now a leader in the American Liberty League, pictured it as part of the same "fiction" upon which NRA, AAA and the new potato control act rested.

Cotton in a warehouse, he argued, is not in the "stream of interstate commerce," and therefore the Federal Government has no jurisdiction over it. He requested the court to curb "bureaucratic expansion of federal powers."

Justice Brandeis, known as a "liberal," questioned this argument, and Joseph B. Keenan, Assistant Attorney General, argued that the warehouse system was necessary for the orderly interstate marketing of cotton.

When men steal cotton from a bonded federal warehouse, he said, their act "is a burden on interstate commerce." He was questioned in apparently critical vein by Justices Van Devanter, McReynolds, Butler and Sutherland.

If theft from a warehouse is a federal crime, one justice asked, is not theft from a farmer's wagon in the same category. Mr. Keenan said the cotton in the wagon had not reached the protection of the warehouse system.

Monitor's Exhibit Attracts Thousands At San Diego Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — Approximately 100,000 visitors to the California Pacific International Exposition, including scores from foreign nations, have visited The Christian Science Monitor building, Capt. V. R Vestal, manager of the exhibit, announced this week.

"Many of the visitors from such nations as Australia, South Africa and France have been drawn to San Diego because of the world's fair," Captain Vestal said.

He pointed out that while all of the visitors expressed appreciation for the natural beauty of the exposition, they were particularly pleased with the "painting with light" at night.

"We believe," he declared, "that our exhibit has been a success because of the great number of people who have learned that the Monitor is an international newspaper rather than a sectarian publication."

Roosevelt Appeals For Aid for Red Cross

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—An appeal from President Roosevelt for generous public support for the Red Cross was followed Nov. 11 by a radio dramatization of the famous relief agency's history.

On a Washington Evening Star broadcast, a series of episodes was presented portraying the beginnings of the American organization in the Civil War and carrying it down to the present.

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WASHINGTON . Nov. 26; Dec. 14*; Jan. 15
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FOR many years, we searched the market for an overcoat fabric that would be soft, yet shape retaining . . that would give warmth, without excessive weight . . that would give the wearer two seasons of satisfactory wear . . Howard Guaranteed Knitted Fleece does all these things in the grandest way! One of the foremost mills in America scientifically constructs this perfect fabric by a special knitting process. Only 100% long fibre wool is used. It is these long fibres and the manner in which they are knitted that permits the nap to renew itself as you wear the coat. If you really want one of the finest coats you have ever owned (no matter how much you have been accustomed to paying) plan to come to Howard's today or tomorrow.

Be Thrift-wise . . . Howardize your wardrobe

HOWARD SUITS
TOPCOATS
OVERCOATS
TUXEDOS and
FULL DRESS

$19.75 ALL ONE PRICE

No Charge for Alterations

• The colors include Cambridge Grey . . Oxford Grey . . Midnight Blue . . and rich Brown. Available in Single and Double Breasted Models . . Raglans . . Ulsters . . Box Coats . . Full Belts and Half Belts . . Slash Pockets, Patch Pockets and Flap pockets . . They are all here in every size to fit short men, tall men, stout men . . every man, up to 52 stout . . and they're all one price . $19.75

Fashionably Correct
HOWARD FULL DRESS and TUXEDOS

There is a definite vogue for "midnight blue" (which appears blacker than black in the night light) Tuxedo and Full Dress. Handsomely trimmed with lustrous satin or rich grosgrain lapels. For that affair . . better be attired in a style inspired Howard evening suit . $19.75

Backless Dress Vest $2.75

HOWARD CLOTHES
FOR GENTLEMEN OF GOOD TASTE

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167 EAST 125TH STREET, Near Third Avenue
101 WEST 125TH STREET, Near Lenox Avenue
972 THIRD AVENUE, N. W. Corner 58th Street
2821 THIRD AVENUE, Near 148th Street
17 CORTLANDT STREET, Bet. B'way and Church St.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
75 FLATBUSH AVENUE, 1 block from Atlantic Ave. Sub. Sta.
671 BROADWAY, Corner Manhattan Ave.
1558 PITKIN AVENUE, Bet. Herzl and Douglass Sts.
1772 PITKIN AVENUE, Corner Watkins St.
55-45 MYRTLE AVENUE, Cor. Putnam Ave. (Ridgewood, Queens)
350 FULTON STREET, Corner Pearl Street

JAMAICA, L. I.
165-18 JAMAICA AVENUE

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
320 CENTRAL AVENUE, Corner Griffith Street

NEWARK, N. J.
82 MARKET STREET, S. W. Cor. Washington St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1215 MARKET STREET
1511 CHESTNUT STREET

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
200 WEYBOSSET STREET, Crown Hotel Building

BOSTON, MASS.
43 TREMONT STREET, Near Scollay Square
605 WASHINGTON ST., Bet. Avery and Boylston Sts.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
352 SOUTH SALINA ST., Two doors North of Loew's State Theatre

PITTSBURGH
233 FIFTH AVENUE, Between Wood and Market

Mail Orders Given Special Attention!

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160 Jay Street
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In 39 Cities

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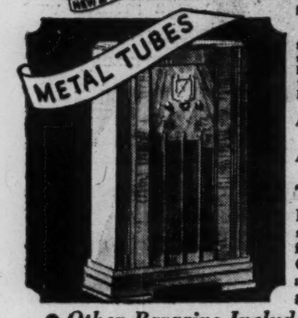
THE FRIEND OF THE TRAVELER Waldorf DELICIOUS FOOD CAREFULLY PREPARED

79th ANNIVERSARY WURLITZER SALE

NOW is the one time of the year when the House of Wurlitzer feels justified in drastically lowering prices. The occasion is our Anniversary. Cordially we invite you—yes, even URGE you—to take advantage of this gigantic pre-Holiday galaxy of bargains! Savings and economies which only an institution of this magnitude can offer! It's our Birthday Party. Come and profit!

79th ANNIVERSARY NEW & USED SPECIALS RADIO BARGAINS



TYPICAL of the great values represented in this sensational sale are the Lyric Radios—with many features including Metal Tubes, Airplane Dial, Long and Short Wave Reception.

LYRIC RADIO

A Fine Table Model for only..... $9.79
A Fine Console Model for as little as..... 29.79

Terms As Low As $1 per week

Now, during this Sale especially, see and compare these other famous radios—Philco, Crosley, General Electric, RCA—Victor, and many others, all with a double guarantee—the maker's and ours.

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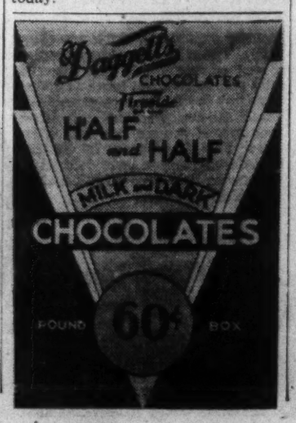
Town Planning Program Inaugurated at Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—A four-year program of town planning and housing studies to help prevent a repetition of "foolish practices" which result in "the shambles of unimaginative and hastily built speculative areas" has been inaugurated by Columbia University it was announced today by Prof. Leopold Arnaud, chairman of the administration of the School of Architecture.

The project will be aided by a $24,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, Professor Arnaud disclosed, and will be headed by Henry Wright, fellow of the American Institute of Architects and noted city planner. The new program will embrace instruction and research and provide for wide experimentation in town planning education in recognition of the "definite movement toward the suburbs today."



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Oil Burners . . . Water Heaters
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Regulations Bar Added Purchases Of German Steel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—There appeared to be little possibility today that Germany would furnish any considerable amount of the steel used in the $4,000,000,000 works program.

Although two comparatively small PWA orders that have gone to German companies are causing much dissatisfaction among American producers and organized labor who point out that the money was appropriated to relieve unemployment in the United States, definite regulations have come to light that forbid the purchase of foreign materials for WPA projects.

The procurement office of the Treasury Department is requiring certificates of domestic purchase for all bids on WPA projects. The Greater part of the works program is made up of this type of projects. The only articles to which the rule does not apply are those unobtainable in the United States.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, today added the protest of organized labor to that of manufacturers against the purchase of German steel.

"Inasmuch as Congress appropriated the funds for public works projects in order to relieve unemployment and alleviate widespread distress in the United States," he said, "it is difficult for labor to understand how said funds could be used for the purpose of buying material manufactured in Germany. Such action seems contradictory to the aims and purposes of the public works relief measure.

"Public works relief funds spent for the purchase of material manufactured in Germany would serve to create employment for German workers, while American workingmen who are thoroughly qualified and are seeking an opportunity to produce the same material are idle.

"American labor contends that PWA funds appropriated for relief purposes by Act of Congress should be used for the purpose of creating work opportunities for the millions of American workingmen who are idle and have been idle for more than five years.

"Intense feeling is being aroused among the working people throughout the nation through the publication of reports that the contract for steel to be used in the construction of the Triborough Bridge in New York will be awarded to German steel manufacturers."

Cattle Show Judge Named

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 (AP)—For the seventh year, Walter Biggar of Dalbeattie, Scot., will preside as judge of the International Livestock Exposition, it was announced yesterday. Mr. Biggar, a noted livestock authority, will begin judging when the exposition starts on Nov. 30.

PURE VERMONT
Maple Sugar and Syrup
From Maker to Consumer
Write for price list.
Deerfield Valley Farmers' Exchange
Wilmington, Vermont

Roam in Alberta Preserve in Strength of Pioneer Days

Herd of 6000 Buffaloes Cared For in Canadian Government's Park
Game Reservation's Area of 200 Square Miles Also Safeguards Other Species of Animals

Thirty years ago, when the buffalo was nearly extinct, Canada bought the last remaining herd of 700 animals. Today's thundering herd of 6000 near Wainwright are the descendants of that last band.

Having grown too numerous for the grazing land of the preserve, the Government will allow a thousand of the buffaloes to be used to supply meat for the Indians and Eskimos of the far north and for fur coats for the Canadian Royal Mounted Police. Care will be taken to see that none of the younger animals will be taken for these purposes.

Hope for No Race Held on Eve Of Naval Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—Plans for American participation in the forthcoming London naval conference developed rapidly here with some measure of mild optimism for the first time tinging official speculation on the prospects of accomplishments.

Admiral William H. Standley, Chief of Naval Operations, and Henry Latrobe Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, were closeted with the President yesterday. It was unofficially indicated that the American delegation will sail on Nov. 26, a date which will get it to London on the eve of the conference now scheduled to open on Dec. 5.

Delegation

The official delegation is expected to consist of Admiral Standley, Norman Davis, roving Ambassador, and Hiram Bingham, United States Ambassador to Great Britain. The delegates will be assisted by a small staff of technical experts—probably two or three from the Navy Department and a similar number from the State Department.

Preliminary explorations of possible methods whereby a new era of naval competition might be prevented, have not produced important results here, but it is understood that recent word from England provides more reason for hope than had previously been entertained.

Treaty Strength Only

A constructive element in the situation is evidence that the Administration here has no intention of taking the initiative in a major naval expansion program. Both President Roosevelt and high naval officials have fixed as the present basis of American naval policy the achievement of a full treaty strength navy by 1942. Even if all treaty limitations terminate at the end of 1936—as they will, if a new treaty is not achieved before that date—there is no disposition here to adopt immediately any larger expansion program.

In some naval circles longing glances are now being cast back at the great ships which the United States scrapped at the Washington conference, and there are some wishthoughts along the line of the 43,000 ton battleships, and even larger battle cruisers, which existed then in blueprint or partly finished condition, but were never completed.

Ships That Were Never Built

Those were greater ships than anything the American navy has ever possessed. They outclass anything the navy now nas in tonnage, guns and armor. Had they been built, the United States Navy would probably be the most powerful in the world today; and the naval officers who would have commanded them may be pardoned a wish that some such super ships were now on the ways in American shipyards.

But this partly emotional fondness of the professional naval officer for bigger ships is not widely shared in the State Department, or even at the White House, where the predominant feeling is that the United States should not under any circumstances assume the responsibility for inaugurating a naval race.

Parity Question

In other words, there will be no excuse for other nations to predicate their naval building on a threat of American naval expansion beyond the present treaty limits. So far as the United States is concerned, therefore, the principal factor is considered to be whether Japan will insist on actually building up to parity with the United States. The mere claim to parity would not result in any change in the present American plans. Of course, if Japan should actually start building toward the present parity, American policy would be immediately overhauled.

Limiting Displacement

In the meantime, State Department experts are working along the lines of obtaining a continuation of actual tonnage limitations in each class of warship. While any hope of restricting ships in terms of size and number of guns has been virtually abandoned, it is felt that a possibility exists of a limitation on tonnage displacement in each category. For example, no battleships to be built of more than 40,000 tons, no cruisers of more than 10,000, etc.

At least this thought encourages the State Department officials here. So threatening is the naval rivalry between Germany, France and Italy, and so insistent are Japanese demands, that any limitation agreement whatever can be considered a triumph and well worth striving for.

Pay Arms Makers Not to Make Guns, Gen. Butler Urges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13 — Why not pay munition makers to refrain from making munitions and fomenting wars? asked Maj. Gen. Smedley D. Butler in an address at the mass meeting on Reyburn Plaze which followed an impressive peace parade on Nov. 9.

After declaring that never again would he, a veteran of many engagements abroad, bear arms except on his native soil in defense of his country, General Butler turned his attention to the propaganda activities of the armorers.

AAA Plan for Arms

"If we can afford to pay the farmers for plowing up their wheat and cotton and for killing their pigs," he said, "why can't we afford to pay the munition makers to stop making guns and shells that may some day kill our children?"

He advocated the adoption of a 500-mile cruising limit for modern battle cruisers, in order that foreign nations might have no cause to suspect that the United States is preparing to use its navy for anything but defense purposes.

General Butler also urged his audience to deluge their representatives in Washington with demands for stronger neutrality measures. He strongly favored, he said, the Ludlow bill, which would prevent the United States from entering on war without the consent of the people.

Big Peace Parade

More than 6000 people joined in the big peace parade which preceded the meeting. A number of children from Friends' Schools and other institutions took part in it, in addition to groups from numerous organizations including such varied interests as: the Youth Congress, the Youth Temperance Council, the Students Regional Council Against War, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Federation of Churches, the Federation of Workingmen's Children, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Musicians Union, the Business and Professional Club, the Farmers' Protective Association, and many others.

The parade and mass meeting were arranged by the Community Armistice Day Celebration Committee in co-operation with the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

There were a number of tableaus mounted on floats. The Medford, N. J., Friends' Meeting prepared one showing William Penn signing the treaty with the Indians. The Moorestown, N. J., Friends' School displayed a cardboard dinosaur, with the legend: "This animal believed in preparedness. He is now extinct."

Birthday Ball Planned For President Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP) — A committee headed by Henry L. Doherty, utilities magnate, is making arrangements for another nationwide "Birthday Ball" to honor President Roosevelt and provide funds for fighting infantile paralysis.

The President was asked by Doherty to lend his fifty-fourth birthday anniversary, Jan. 30, "to this great humanitarian cause." Before agreeing to the plan, Mr. Roosevelt communicated with the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation.

Plight of Schools Forces Education Into Hard Position

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 — Decreased salaries for teachers, overcrowded schools, and lack of funds for school maintenance have forced the educational situation into the front rank of major national, social and economic problems, according to a report on state planning activities made public today by the National Resources Committee.

The State Planning Board, after a survey of rural areas in Iowa, finds that 40,000 boys between the ages of 14 and 21 are not receiving systematic instruction in any school. In Ohio, the state board's report says, "the outstanding fiscal problem is that of finding revenue to aid the great majority of school districts unable to meet fixed charges or operating expenses." Michigan has suffered a decrease of 45 per cent of its school revenue in the last three years.

Discussing unemployment and its effect on social and economic trends, the various state boards almost unanimously agree that an indefinite but permanent number of unemployed can be expected. All states are seeking new industries, and many of them are encouraging the decentralization of industry. New England states detect a distinct trend toward decentralization, as does Iowa, according to their reports.

Crime and delinquency grow directly out of congested living conditions, according to the report. In Illinois, juvenile delinquency increased from 63 per 100,000 in 1890 to 129 in 1930. Health conditions were studied by every board. New Mexico's board concluded that 957 lives could be saved annually in that State by a reasonable program of public health protection.

Bid Offers to Build 28,000-Ton Ship For American Service

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Bids on what is intended to be the leading ship in the American merchant marine were received yesterday by the United States Lines, operating the transatlantic vessels Washington and Manhattan.

Of four shipbuilding companies invited to submit contracts, only one, the Newport News (Va.) Shipbuilding and Drydock Corporation, responded with actual proposals for construction of a passenger vessel generally conforming to plans drawn for the United States Lines.

The Newport News concern said it was unable to bid on the specifications laid down by Gibbs & Cox, naval architects, acting for the United States Lines. Its nearest approach to the request in the advertising of bids was a vessel on the Gibbs & Cox plan, with modifications by its own architects, for $14,520,000. The ship would displace 28,000 tons and develop 40,000 horsepower at 24.25 knots. Delivery was guaranteed in 28 months.

Another proposition submitted by Newport News called for a vessel "substantially equivalent" to that designed by Gibbs & Cox, but with plans and specifications drawn by its own architects.

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Boston Day... Baker, Ships, Chelsea, Harvard...

(Continued from Page 1)

Today the same house and land is valued at only $10,000 yet they are still making mortgage payments based on the original valuation.

E. Halpern, a Medford builder, charged that banks who had foreclosed because purchasers affected by depression incomes could no longer meet payments based on prosperity valuations, were "crawling out from their obligations."

Boondoggling—List Has Two Bay State 'Examples'

Greater Boston found itself achieving new fame today—two of its new-deal relief projects had been selected by the National Republican Congressional Committee as part of a list of 70 "boondoggling" projects sponsored by "Frankly Destructive Roosevelt" as the committee put it with customary political delicacy.

The two local projects were drainage of the Waltham Piggery of Fred R. Viles and construction of a water hole at a fox farm in Everett. The Viles piggery came into fame last June when it was pointed out that the operator, in addition to getting a $10,000 drainage project on his property, had also received $17,500 from the Government for not raising pigs.

Mr. Viles had not sought the drainage work. Neighbors had complained of odors, had sponsored the idea of proper drainage for a cleaner and more sanitary neighborhood. If the Republicans hoped that the projects showed political vote-getting as well as extravagant spending they were mistaken. Made aware of its government bounty last year the Viles family was not at all sure it would vote for Mr. Roosevelt in 1936.

Chelsea—Voke Wins Over 'Curley Candidate'

William H. Melley, who used political patronage to give several hundred jobs in Chelsea last week, just before the election, was defeated for the Chelsea mayoralty yesterday. Successful candidate was Edward J. Voke, a Democrat, attorney, and former president of the Chelsea Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Melley, a self-styled "Curley candidate," focused much attention on the Chelsea election last week, when it was reported that he had issued jobs on state highway projects in Essex County to men variously estimated to number from 200 to 1500. It developed that the jobs were given out by Mr. Melley in his capacity as a State Representative from Chelsea.

Governor Curley characterized this procedure as being "wrong," but the men were continued on the pay roll. Many of those who obtained jobs apparently regarded the whole affair as a joke. They appeared for work, in some instances, clad in sport clothing and were carried to work in de luxe buses.

Despite these campaign activities, Mr. Voke, who had never previously run for office, triumphed with a total of 4499 more votes than obtained by Mr. Melley.

Voters Name Choices In 10 Bay State Cities

Ten other cities saw voters streaming to the polls yesterday in primary elections despite the rainy weather. Votes cast in several of the municipalities equaled, and in some instances, exceeded former records.

The feature of the primary vote came from Westfield when, for the first time, a woman, Mrs. Alice D. Burke, member of the school committee, was nominated to run in the contest for Mayor with Mayor Raymond H. Cowing. Mrs. Burke, however, polled only 819 votes to Mr. Cowing's 2436.

Brockton, for the second time in two years, saw the same two men nominated to run in the mayoralty. They are: Mayor Horace C. Baker (R) and Attorney Lawrence E. Crowley (D). Mayor Baker was renominated by a substantial vote.

* * *

Andrew J. "Bossy" Gillis, newspaper owner and twice Mayor of Newburyport, was nominated to run against John M. Kelliher, City Councilor, who received 1715 votes. "Bossy" received 2776 votes yesterday after a campaign run under the motto, "Silence is Golden," a complete about-face from his five other campaigns for Mayor.

In Taunton voters nominated John E. Welch and Arthur E. Poole.

Wool—Boom Brings Call to Cotton Workers

While dust gathered on thousands of New England cotton looms today, woolen looms whirred merrily, warm with 24-hour-three-shift operation in many mills. And while these busy woolen looms meant little to the cotton manufacturers, they spelled "work" to hundreds of former cotton textile workers.

Not in six depression years had work been so continuous in the woolen mills of Lawrence, Providence and Stafford Springs.

Reasons for the boom given by the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers today were:

1. Women are buying more woolen goods this year;

2. Inventories, depleted after many slack years, are being built up;

3. The Government has ordered large numbers of CCC uniforms.

Forced to three-shift activity in many cases, the woolen mills sent out calls for textile labor. From Manchester, where the great Amoskeag Mills stand idle, and from many other cotton centers, flocked workers, glad once more to have jobs.

This exodus of cotton operatives to woolen centers today raised the question, "What if cotton picks up, where will the workers be obtained?" Considered possible was a shortage of skilled textile workers, with resulting demands for higher wages, resulting in higher prices.

Council—Defers Action on Snow Equipment

Northern Maine's six-inch fall of snow yesterday, coupled with the telephone message of Mayor Mansfield reporting a blizzard in Texas, failed to stir yesterday's City Council meeting to decisive action on the second reading of the $673,000 snow removal equipment bill pending before it.

Councillor Clement A. Norton of Ward 18, Hyde Park, charged that one contractor had complained to him that the bids advertised were so drawn as to be unfair. That city officials responsible for the bids might have an opportunity to reply, the Council deferred action until next Friday.

Councillor Robert Gardiner Wilson of Ward 17, Dorchester, took occasion to amplify his previous charges that parcels of city owned land were being occupied by individuals who set up parking space businesses on them. He charged that members of the Public Buildings Department were lax in keeping a check on public property and that in many cases families are living in houses that have reverted to the city through tax defaulting, without even the formality of paying for the water bill.

The final reading was given to the order calling for the expenditure of $460,000 for repairs to Quincy Market. The repairs will be completed as a PWA project with the Federal Government supplying 45 per cent of the funds.

Stamps—Collectors Await Pacific Air Service

That the history - making inauguration of transpacific air mail service will be a stamp collector's event as well was revealed today when Peter F. Tague, postmaster of the Boston district, today urged all local stamp collectors to mail their covers for the first flight soon. The inaugural trip to Manila is scheduled to leave San Francisco on Nov. 22.

For the occasion, Postmaster Tague said, a new transpacific air mail stamp in denominations of 25 cents will be issued by the Postoffice Department, to be on sale first at San Francisco on Nov. 22, then in Washington, D. C., and finally all post offices. All letters from Boston will be airmailed to San Francisco and will be stamped with a special cachet or insignia on both the inaugural westbound and eastbound flights to and from Manila. The price of the special cachet will be 75 cents to Manila, 50 cents to Guam and 25 cents to Hawaii.

It was also pointed out by post office officials that the charges for air mail to Manila will be at the rate of 75 cents a half ounce, which is the weight of ordinary letters. Ordinary mail can be sent to Manila by regular services at a cost of three cents an ounce in an elapsed time of a month. Post office officials estimated that air mail from Boston to China by the new air service would reach Canton in about eight or nine days.

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Member of Executive Council, Nominated for Superior Court Bench

Salute—Lynn Teacher Added to List of Refusals

For 41 years Miss Cora M. Foster has been teaching in the Lynn public schools. Miss Foster found that saluting the American flag was against the precepts of her religion, Jehovah's Witnesses. So she refused to join her pupils in the salute and as a result her case will be reported to the school committee by Superintendent Harvey S. Gruver. The committee won't meet again until Nov. 27, so Miss Foster still has a chance to salute the flag.

Lynn, it will be remembered, was the cradle of the flag protesting movement, now several weeks old. Nine school children have so far been expelled for refusing to salute the flag.

Saxe—Resigns From Boston Finance Commission

William W. Saxe today resigned as a member of the Boston Finance Commission. His work as an advertising man required more time than could be spared for commission service, it was reported at the City Hall and State House. He was prominently identified with the Curley gubernatorial campaign, serving as publicity director.

Robert Robinson of the West End, former Suffolk County District Attorney, was appointed to succeed Mr. Saxe on the Finance Commission.

Elevated—Plan to Buy Revere Line Has Hearing

Pros and cons as to whether the Boston Elevated should purchase a section of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway lines were heard at the Department of Public Utilities Building this afternoon.

A committee of citizens from Revere and Chelsea appeared to voice approval of the purchase, which involves an expenditure of some $1,500,000 by the "El." Lewis Weinstein, also spoke up to announce that Mayor Mansfield approved.

Chief "con" at the proceedings was voiced by Representative John B. Wenzler, renowned flag waver of Massachusetts's General Court sessions, who declared that the "El" would be playing Santa Claus to the Eastern Railway if it made the purchase. Mr. Wanzler pointed out that the "El" would have to rebuild large sections of the Eastern Railway lines and that the expense for this reconstruction would fall upon the Boston taxpayers.

Harvard—Drinking Conditions Held Improved

While the condition of the Dunster House janitor at Harvard, recently beaten up by a drunken student, remained too uncertain to determine whether or not police would be able to hold a scheduled hearing tomorrow morning, the student council's committee of three released a report which showed a minimum of drinking at the recent Harvard-Princeton football game.

Apparently the recent episode, for which Bennett Y. Ryan and Eugene H. George are facing charges, had sobering effect on fair Harvard's young men. The report states that whereas hundreds of bottles were strewn about the stadium following the Harvard-Dartmouth football game, only nine liquor containers of any sort were found on the Harvard side following last Saturday's contest at Princeton. Empties in the Princeton stands numbered 31.

Encouraged that their study shows a definite decrease in the amount of drinking, the Harvard student council will meet this evening to discuss further plans for controlling drinking.

Race Tracks—Boomerang Seen in Various Suits

Are the enormous amounts taken in at the betting windows of Massachusetts tracks—some $34,000,000 in the first year of legalized gambling—going to act as a boomerang on the operators themselves?

A roofing company is suing the contractor at one track for nonpayment of a large bill. Three East Boston citizens are attempting to revoke the license of the Suffolk Downs track. One bettor is trying, through the courts, to collect winnings which he claims were wrongfully withheld from him. Do these straws indicate that the tail wind which blew dog track operators alone into a $2,500,000 profit last year is soon to reverse into a head-on hurricane?

A group of businessmen, clergymen and prominent charity workers apparently think that it is. Recently organized into the Puritan League, they began their bastinado upon the betting promoters today over Stations WNAC and WMAS.

Purposes of the league are to:

1. "Awaken public sentiment to the evils of legalized gambling, particularly as it pertains to dog racing, and to combat this fever by arousing statewide sentiment."

2. "Use every means we can to educate the public, to let it know it blundered into permitting a dread disease to attack our people . . ." and ". . . bring an end to something that can bankrupt a community quicker than anything we know of today."

Besides this educational program, the league is drumming up signatures for an initiative petition to repeal the pari-mutuel gambling law.

Universities—Disprove Antipacifist Resolution

An anti-pacifist resolution proposed by Dr. Parke Kelbe, president of Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, at an open meeting of the Association of Urban Universities on last Monday at the Hotel Kenmore lay in the rejection box today as a result of an 18-to-4 vote yesterday.

The resolution asked that educators disapprove activities of the National Students' League and the League for Industrial Democracy.

Prominent in the discussion in opposition to the resolution were Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard, and Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University.

Connecticut Guardsmen In Test Mobilization

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 13 (AP)—The speed with which Connecticut's peacetime soldiers can be gathered was demonstrated last night when Gov. Wilbur L. Cross unexpectedly issued an order for a test mobilization of the national guard.

The order came late in the afternoon but soon officers and men were pouring into 27 armories in 24 towns and cities. At 7:45, p. m., the hour set for mobilization, there were 3603 officers and men but of a total strength of 4299 ready to answer to the roll call. It was the first test mobilization since 1928.

Smith College Bans Knitting at Lectures

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 13 (AP)—Smith College students must tend to their knitting elsewhere than in the lecture, concert and assembly halls, President William Allen Neilson announced today.

It seems the click of the needles not only disturbs the speaker or musicians, as the case may be, but also the nonknitting audience.

President Neilson added the hope the rule, which was set up by the Smith College student government, also might apply to gum chewing.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Spotlight Revue: so-	Al Pearce and his	"Flash Gordon"...	Sports Matinee....
5:15	loists; orchestra....	Gang; variety....	Football school....	Sports Matinee....
5:30	"The Singing Lady."	Tom Mix sketch...	"Jack Armstrong".	Sports Matinee....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Clara, Lu and Em.	Dick Tracy sketch.	Og, Son of Fire...
6:00	News ; "Supper Show"	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Relay from steamer..	News; housing	Sport comment....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News ; features.....	clinic; soloist....	State House talk..	Report; "Vanished
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Sketch; story.....	Vocal recital.....	Voices"; sketch..
7:00	"Easy Aces" sketch..	"Amos 'n' Andy"..	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	Healy Stamp Club....	"Uncle Ezra".....	Hawaiian music...	Fisher's Or.; solos
7:30	"Lum and Abner".....	After Dinner Revue	Kate Smith; orch..	Eddie Dooley.....
7:45	"Paradise" sketch...	Musical Moments..	Boake Carter; news	Phil Scott's Orch..
8:00	"Rendesvous"; solo-	"One Man's Fam-	Cavalcade of	Master of Mystery;
8:15	ists; vocal trio; orch.	ily"; dramatic sk.	America; drama...	dramatic sketch..
8:30	"House of Glass";	"N. E. Parade"...	Burns and Allen;	"Music for Today";
8:45	sketch; orchestra...	Three Merry Men..	Ted Husing; orch.	soloists; quartet.
9:00	'John Charles Thomas	Town Hall To-	Lily Pons, soprano;	Stevens's Orch....
9:15	and His Neighbors'..	night; Fred Allen	chorus; orchestra.	Heywood Broun...
9:30	"30,000 Years in Sing	and company; so-	Ray Noble's Orch.;	"Sinfonietta"; or.
9:45	Sing"; sketch.....	loists; orchestra..	C. Boswell; trio.	News Service.....
10:00	Stevenson anniver-	Frank Crumit; so-	Lud Gluskin's Or-	Husbands and
10:15	sary; dram. sketch..	loists; players; or.	chestra; soloist..	Wives; forum....
10:30	Hollywood Gossip....	Russ Morgan and	Dramatized news...	"Sweet Music".....
10:45	Male quartet.....	his orchestra.....	Spotlight Revue...	"Foreign Policy"...
11:00	Reports; news;	Joe Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Abe Lyman and
11:15	Rines's Orchestra...	Sports; music.....	Cy Delman's Or...	his orchestra.....
11:30	Luigi Romanelli and	Joe Reichman &	Johnny Hamp and	Perley Stevens &
11:45	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC (WABC) Greenfield Village Chapel chorus.
10:15 WBZ (WJZ), Edward MacHugh, "Gospel Singer."
11:30 WBZ (WJZ), United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour; soloist; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:30 WNAC (WABC), American School of the Air; music.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ), Music Guild; Dr. Daniel Gregory Mason, talk; soloists.
3:30 WBZ (WJZ), Annual American Academy of Arts and Letters diction award.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ), Radio Guild; Shakespeare's "Richard II."

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ), Hendrik Willem Van Loon, author.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), Rudy Vallee Hour; Colin Clive; Willie and Eugene Howard; Billy House.
8:15 WMEX (WMCA), "Five Star Final"; dramatizations of the news.
8:30 WAAB (WOR), Little Symphony Orchestra concert.
8:30 WNAC (WABC), Agnes Davis, soprano; Wilbur Evans, baritone; concert orchestra, William Daly, conductor.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; soloist.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), "Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch of the West.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ), America's Town Meeting: "Can Socialism or Capitalism Bring About Recovery?"; Norman Thomas and Robert L. Lund.
9:30 WNAC (WABC), "To Arms for Peace"; talk, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen; Albert Spalding, sketch; Deems Taylor, concert orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF), Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Joe Cook; Dewl Jones; Pauline Alpert; Ramona; Durelle Alexander; King's Men.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Dramatizations of news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ), Roy Shields and his orchestra.
10:30 WAAB (WOR), Console and Keyboard; organ and piano recital.
10:45 WAAB (WABC), Summary of British elections, Cesare Searchinger.

Monitor Short-Wave Radiocasts

2:00 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Cape Cod Town Hopes to Persuade Ford To Leave Old Windmill on Present Site

WEST YARMOUTH, Mass., Nov. 13 (AP)—If Henry Ford insists on removing the oldest windmill in America from this Cape Cod town there is nothing that can be done about it, the town fathers decided last night.

The Board of Selectmen, in emergency meeting, discussed the recently announced purchase by Ford employees of one of the Cape's most noted landmarks, a windmill built in 1630.

The mill, local information said, would be dismantled and removed to Ford's museum in Dearborn, Mich.

When the meeting ended, Chairman Charles R. Bassett said that there might still be hope of saving the mill for Cape Cod by inducing Ford to leave it at its present location.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain and fog this afternoon, ending early tonight, slightly colder tonight; Thursday fair, temperature near freezing by Thursday night; moderate to fresh northeast to north winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain in the south, and rain or snow in the north portion this afternoon and tonight, slightly colder tonight; Thursday generally fair.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Rain this afternoon and tonight, slightly colder tonight; Thursday fair.

Connecticut: Rain afternoon and tonight, much colder on the coast tonight; Thursday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh east backing to northeast and north winds and overcast weather with rain; Thursday generally fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	43	59	Minneapolis	36	40
Bermuda	72	78	New Orleans	52	72
Chicago	42	42	New York	62	66
Denver	34	58	Norfolk	66	78
Helena	32	38	Philadelphia	64	68
Jacksonville	66	82	St. Louis	40	42
Kansas City	36	38	San Francisco	48	58
Los Angeles	66	72	Washington	64	72
Miami	72	82			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 13.
B—Maximum Nov. 12.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:48 p. m., height, 11 feet.
Thursday, 1:28 a. m., height, 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:55 p. m.

Poachers Kept From White Deer Of Acadia Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAR HARBOR, Maine, Nov. 13—Seven white does are the special wards of all those people of the island who, informally, are banded together in an effort to protect the tame deer of the island and of Acadia National Park from the guns of poachers.

Ranger O. Y. Thompson of Acadia National Park has seen the seven white deer, knowing from location and observation that he has seen seven different ones. He saw, a year ago, a deer and her two fawns, all three white, beautiful figures in the dusk of a fall landscape. There are other pure white deer in the Seal Harbor vicinity and in the Long Pond area. But the deer who do not wear ermine coats are just as carefully looked after. Brown ears, these white deer have, or spots of brown above the eyes or over the ears.

Going out to see deer, softly sliding up to wait in a car, or better to walk through the woods to view them, is becoming a popular way to spend an hour in the evening.

New Hampshire Rural Areas Act to Regain Control of Dole

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 13—Charging the state with setting up expensive machinery for administering the dole, New Hampshire's many rural communities yesterday launched a drive to take the relief burden out of the hands of the State and give it back to the towns and cities.

The drive takes immediate form in an avalanche of protests to Gov. H. Styles Bridges, complaining against a proposed special session of the Legislature to consider ways and means of carrying on the dole until next year's appropriations are made for relief.

These protests climax a long fight in New Hampshire against the State handling the business of relief. Voicers of these protests point to the duplication of local efforts and the establishment of costly administrative machinery to do something that existing agencies could carry on locally.

The State Grange, with 30,000 members, insists that under the state scheme, rural communities with light relief lists are forced to help maintain relief burdens in larger cities, that direct assessments through property taxes are levied against subdivisions of the counties.

County organizations insist that inasmuch as the State received no federal appropriation for direct aid and no consequent necessity for matching state appropriations with federal funds, no occasion exists for an elaborate system such as was established by the legislative act of 1935.

The county commissioners have been most outspoken against the state relief system. Today they said, "Not only is it costing thousands of dollars for a certain agency like the State Board of Welfare and Relief with resultant salaries to officials, accountants, investigators, field agents, deputies and agents, that might well be diverted to the general funds for relief as usually administered, but the purpose is frustrated at the very start by the inability to accomplish as much as county authorities could do through an accurate knowledge of local conditions."

What's Going On in the Arts

The Museum's Holbein

ACQUISITION of a portrait by the German master, Hans Holbein the younger, is an event. The Boston Museum of Fine Arts, already rich in collections, becomes richer. The Renaissance Gallery acquires a new and important focus of interest. We are weak in Teutonic works. We have a superb El Greco portrait, a good Velazquez, we have portraits by Goya, Tintoretto, Ribera. The Holbein will find appropriate society, and the other pictures will in turn be elevated. It will help the educators, it will inspire the students and it will add to the joys of connoisseurs. That the portrait comes with the fullest authentication knowledge can give to date is important. There are many doubtful portraits circulating under the Holbein attribution. The immense market values make false attribution a temptation. Sometimes the authorship is bestowed innocently because of the extremely cunning reproduction of the master's style.

The portrait in the Boston Museum of Sir William Butts was discovered by X-ray, for an overpaint disguised it. The work of the master was uncovered by meticulous removal of the superimposed portrait. It is interesting to note the touch of the master, the freshness, the dignity, the assurance. Holbein had an eye for the salient in portraiture, he selected the characterizing qualities, the qualifying contour. He indicated form through line rather than bulging surface. Like any great master he pressed the line to powerful service. It is a revelation to study the Butts portrait, for it is so free of varnish, and restorations, and dust. We may apprehend the picture very much as it appeared in color and light to the master himself. That the museum has not set out to mend the broken patches, to "fix" up the picture, is to its credit.

Compared with companion portraits in the museum, the Holbein will appear a bit aloof in spirit, restrained in color, cool in tone. It lacks the expressionistic qualities of the Spaniards, the animation of the Italians. And yet despite its repose, it conveys in its own style a very human depiction.

D. A.

The Dance—New York Notes

MARTHA GRAHAM'S first New York concert of the season was greeted with cheers from the audience and applause from the press. Even Mr. Bohm of the Herald Tribune, who has been known to writhe unhappily at some manifestations of modern dance, found something to admire. Mr. Martin's praise was discriminating but well on the favorable side. There is nothing somnolent about the effect of a Martha Graham concert, either in solo or group performance. The recalcitrant may kick against the pricks, while the perfervid devotees shout their exuberance. But nobody falls asleep. There are encouraging indications that Martha Graham and her group may appear in Boston sometime this season.

Coming dance events in New York:

The return of Marga Waldron to the recital platform on Thursday evening, Nov. 14, in a program of ballet divertissements at the Barbizon-Plaza Concert Hall.

On the same evening, Finnish Folk Dances (William Hynynen, leader) at the West Side Y. W. C. A.

A program of dance motion pictures, including "French Revolutionary Dance," "Dance from the Red Poppy," films of Ralph Steiner and other items, presented by the New Dance League at the Caravan, 110 East 59th Street, on Friday evening, Nov. 15.

Argentina's first New York appearance of the season at Town Hall on Saturday evening, Nov. 16, with several new compositions. (She will appear at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Wednesday, Nov. 13.)

Martha Graham's second concert of the season at the Guild Theater, Sunday evening, Nov. 17, assisted by her group. There will be some changes from the originally announced program.

Same evening, Lithuanian Folk Dances (Lillian M. Stitson, leader) at the New School for Social Research.

On Monday evening, Nov. 18, the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

On Tuesday evening, Nov. 19, Esther Junger conducting the lecture-demonstration at the New School.

On the same evening, Janet Tobitt and Alice White, assisted by a group of singers, enacting folk ballads and songs in costume, at the English Folk Dance Society of America, 235 East Twenty-second Street.

M. L.

Rhode Island Pay Rolls Set Five-Year Record

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 13 (AP)—October pay rolls in Rhode Island were the largest of any single month in five years, the Brown University bureau of business research reported yesterday.

The total pay roll distributions by manufacturing and nonmanufacturing groups for October was $14,111,529, which was 16.2 per cent more than October, 1934, and 8.5 per cent above pay roll totals for September of this year, the bureau reported. Manufacturing pay rolls gained 26.3 per cent over October of last year and were 0.6 per cent above September of this year.

Labor Party Plan Put on the Ballot In Connecticut Unions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 13—Local labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are balloting in Connecticut this month on the issue of a labor party.

Following instructions given by state convention of organized labor in September, state officers have called on each of the 485 locals to vote for or against the establishment of a political party under labor's name. The votes will be counted by a special committee when all are in.

Local 2102 of the United Textile Workers, at Rockville, has voted for a party. So has the New Haven local of the International Ladies' Garment Union. Votes of other groups have not been made public but the chief sentiment for a labor party is expected in the textile trades.

The more conservative craft unions as a rule oppose separate political action. Since each local, no matter what its size, has one vote in settling the question, the large membership of the textile unions is at a disadvantage.

How does QUINCY MUTUAL give its policyholders safe insurance protection at a lower net cost?

ANSWER: Quincy Mutual is a corporation owned and operated by its policyholders. With no stockholders to be paid, the benefits of reduced losses and expenses have been passed along to policyholders in the form of a cash savings. During the past 84 years over $4,666,000 has been returned to policyholders in dividends, representing an average saving of 20% annually. Careful selection of risks combined with conservative and economical management has made this possible.

This is one of a series of informative questions and answers about Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Our local agent will be glad to tell you how this strong company can save money for you. Write us for his address.

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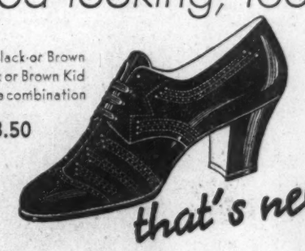

that's news!

SOMEHOW, shoe manufacturers seem to forget fashion when they're making a really comfortable shoe. That's why we're so proud of the new Fall models ... restful, ease-filled ... yet trim, dainty, lovely! You'd never guess shoes so friendly to the feet could be so attractive to the eye. 80 years of comfort-shoe making backs these famous shoes. Come in for a "try-on" test—today!

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FIFTH FLOOR

Stability and Co-operation Needed in Silk Industry, Strike Mediator Declares

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 13—Col. Frank P. Douglass, member of the National Textile Labor Relations Board, in Rhode Island for the purpose of obtaining information to be used as a basis for negotiations to end the strike of 8000 silk and rayon workers in Paterson, N. J., declared today that unless stability in the industry is reached soon "the silk industry in the United States will be ruined."

Colonel Douglass said that he came to study the silk and rayon condition in the Blackstone Valley here on special instructions of Secretary of Labor Frances L. Perkins.

Stable Base is Sought

"The silk industry in the Blackstone Valley has its effect on the silk situation in Paterson and Pennsylvania, and in turn the industry had its effect on conditions in New Jersey. I am here to find out the differences in operation, wages and other features and compare them with those in the other centers as a means of bringing about stability in the industry."

Colonel Douglass said that he hoped that the results of the survey made here for the Department of Labor would serve not only to settle the Paterson strike but also lay the groundwork for ending further labor trouble in the industry.

Co-operation Is Needed

He declared that although the evils were many they could be settled "by co-operation on the part of the manufacturers themselves and then co-operation from labor."

Colonel Douglass arrived in Providence yesterday and conferred with Vice-President Horace A. Riviere of the United Textile Workers of America. He said that the labor department was greatly concerned with the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company situation at Manchester, N. H., but that it had not been consulted on the situation. He declared, however, that conciliators of the department were in Manchester and were keeping officials informed on the various developments.

"We hope to be in a position to step in and assist in adjusting the difficulties if our services are sought," he declared. He pointed out that the reason why the department had not taken part in the adjustment of the Manchester mill affairs was due to the fact he said, "no labor trouble was involved."

Cheney Silk Mills Announce Pay Cut Of 5 to 10 Per Cent

MANCHESTER, Conn., Nov. 13 (AP)—Ward Cheney, president of Cheney Brothers, silk manufacturers, announced today that general salary and wage cuts from 5 to 10 per cent will be effective throughout the plant here Monday.

In a letter to union workers Mr. Cheney explained that the company is operating under the Federal Bankruptcy Act, and "that under such circumstances it is simply not possible to continue operating at a loss."

Hourly earnings of the average employee after the cut will be approximately 55 cents an hour, equivalent to $22 for a 40-hour week, Mr. Cheney said.

"This new scale," he said, "will be well above those prevailing in competing industries.

"These general reductions are expected so to correct our operating costs as to eliminate further losses."

Rhode Island Plans Campaign Against High Speed Autoists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 13—Motorists who use Rhode Island roads for race tracks in the future will face drastic action, Wilfred J. Paquin, chief of the State Division of Motor Vehicles, warned yesterday.

Mr. Paquin called attention to the fact that for the first nine months of the year the State had an excellent record for keeping accidents at a low figure. So far this month, however, there have been several serious accidents and five fatalities.

"It is my intention," Mr. Paquin warned, to mete out the most drastic penalties to drivers who operate in excess of the maximum speeds posted along the highways. Rhode Island can boast of the finest roads that can be found, but fine roads cannot and must not be used as race tracks. If every motorist would take it upon his or her shoulders to be careful when cutting out of line, to see that the road ahead is clear for such passage, cut down speed, have courtesy and consideration for others and take pride in the record Rhode Island is trying to maintain, lives would be saved, insurance rates lowered and much pain and misery averted."

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"ROMEO AND JULIET" (Shubert). Katherine Cornell in her first Shakespearean role as Juliet. Staged by Guthrie McClintic, costumes and settings designed by Jo Mielziner, music by Paul Nordoff and dances arranged by Martha Graham. 8:15.

"GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS" (Boston Opera House). Big, showy, and rowdy revue. 8:15.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"KATYDID, SO WHAT?" (Copley). Mary Young presents her own play, in which she is the star as well as director. 8:30.

"GALLERY GODS" (Peabody Playhouse). Presented by the Associated Actors Theater. 8:30.

Movies

BOSTON—James Dunn and Dorothy Wilson in "Bad Boy." 10:53 a. m., 1:46, 4:39, 7:32, 10:25. Stage show. "Let's Swing It Revue," featuring Judith Allen, Jack Doyle. Also 32 Roxyettes. Tomorrow: Ruth Herbert in "To Beat the Band." Stage show featuring Gertrude Niesen in "Melody Mad Revue."

MAJESTIC — "Midsummer Night's Dream." 2:15 and 8:15.

MODERN — Carole Lombard in "Hands Across the Table." 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Personal Maid's Secret." 9:25 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

MEMORIAL—Edward Arnold in "Remember Last Night?" 10:38 a. m., 12:41, 2:44, 4:47, 6:50, 8:50. Preview of "Transatlantic Tunnel." 10:10 p. m. Also "Camera Thrills," and Pathé News.

UPTOWN—"Diamond Jim." 1, 4, 7, 10. "Special Agent." 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

EXETER—"Goose and the Gander." 2:10, 5, 7:55. "Anna Karenina." 3:15, 6:05, 9. Tomorrow: Clive Brook and Tulla Rolf in "Dressed to Thrill." Also "Storm Over the Andes."

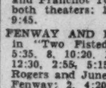
COOLIDGE CORNER—Edward Arnold in "Diamond Jim." 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. "Manhattan Moon." 2, 5, 8.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Going on Two," featuring Dionne Quintuplets. Travel picture, "Spain's Romantic Isle, Majorca"; "Mickey Mouse in Giant Land"; "Paramount Pictorial." Betty Boop in "Swat That Fly." 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

UNIVERSITY—Joan Crawford in "Forsaking All Others." 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Leslie Howard in "British Agent." 1:50, 4:55, 8.

TREMONT—"Ladies Love Danger." 9:10 a. m., 12:40, 4:15, 7:45. "Count of Monte Cristo." 10:35 a. m., 2:05, 5:40, 9:10.

METROPOLITAN — Loretta Young and Henry Wilcoxon in "The Crusades." 9:58 a. m., 1:01, 4:05, 7:09, 10:13. Stage review featuring musical comedy, radio and stage favorites in novelty program. Gus Van and Carolyn Marsh supporting the "Three Sailors." Elida Ballet.



FINE ARTS — "Legong." Balinese love story in technicolor. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. "Wings Over Ethiopia." Also Mickey's Kangaroo. News reel.

STATE AND ORPHEUM —"Mutiny on the Bounty," starring Clark Gable, Charles Laughton and Franchot Tone. Orpheum: 9:15 a. m., both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2, 4:35, 7:10, 9:45.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Lee Tracy in "Two Fisted." Fenway: 12:55, 3:15, 5:35, 8, 10:20. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 12:30, 2:55, 5:15, 7:40, 10. Also Charles Rogers and June Clyde in "Dance Band." Fenway: 2, 4:20, 6:45, 9:05. Paramount: 9, 11:20 a. m., 1:45, 4:05, 6:25, 8:50. Tomorrow: "In Old Kentucky," featuring Will Rogers. Douglas Fairbanks Jr., in "Mimi."

Music

JORDAN HALL—Concert by Heinrich Gebhard, pianist, and George Brown, violoncellist. 8:30.

NORTH END ERA CONCERT — Boston Civic Opera Orchestra and Chorus, Raffaelo Martino, conductor, Michelangelo School Center, 60 Charter Street, 7:30.

SOUTH END ERA CONCERT—Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor, English High School Center, 29 Montgomery Street, 7:30.

Other Events

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB — "Significant Events of the Times," Dr. Samuel M. Lindsay, 40 Beacon Street, 6:30.

HYDE PARK ERA DRAMA—"The Dean's Dilemma," Boston Civic Theater, Hyde Park High School Center, Metropolitan and Central Avenues, 7:30.

ERA TALK AND MUSIC—"Ireland," Dr. Arthur J. Reilley, with film and band, South Boston Municipal Building, 533 East Broadway, 7:30.

BACK BAY ERA TALK AND MUSIC—"Police Protection," Capt. Thomas F. Connolly, with orchestra, Bates Hall, Y. M. C. A., 316 Huntington Avenue, 7:45.

SOCIAL CREDIT MEETING—Speakers and question period, 21 Joy Street, 8.

MATTAPAN ERA LECTURE AND MUSIC —Popular lecture, with orchestra, Solomon Lewenberg School, Outlook Road, 8.

ERA TALK AND MUSIC —"What Causes War?" Prof. Boyd Tucker, with orchestra, Tyler Street Municipal Building, 122 Tyler Street, South Cove, 8.

SOUTHWICK ARTISTS' RECITALS—Readings by Arnet Knox Black on "Othello," in second of four Shakespearean drama recitals, Steinert Hall, 162 Boylston Street, 8:15.

Tomorrow

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Egyptian Art"; guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—"Current Events," Mrs. A. J. George, 11 a. m.

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB—Dramatic Workshop: current theater play reviews by members of the workshop, 2:30.

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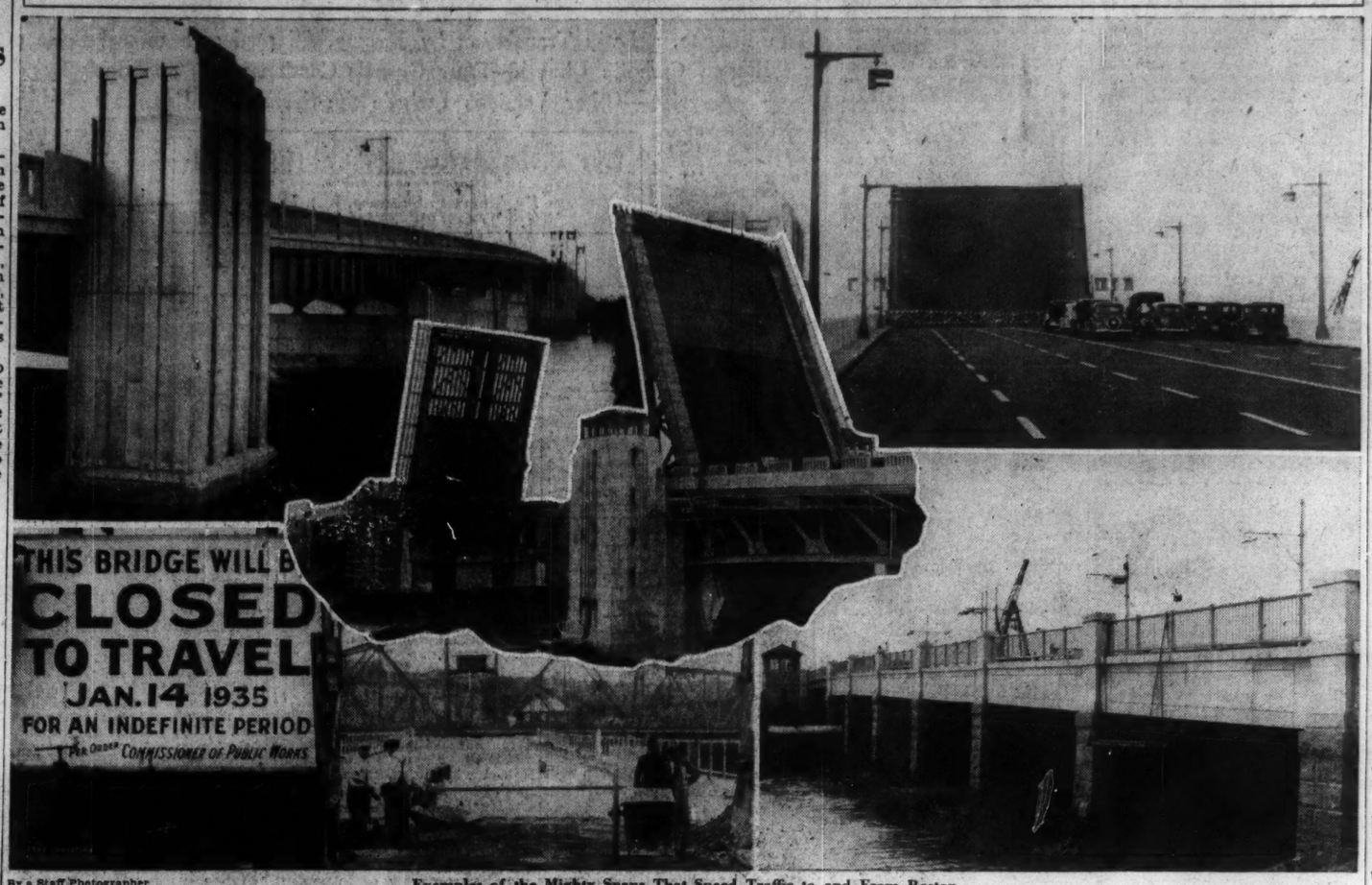

By a Staff Photographer

Examples of the Mighty Spans That Speed Traffic to and From Boston

Upper Left—General Edwards Bridge, Near Point of Pines and Lynn. Upper Right—General Edwards Bridge, With the Draw Open So a Tug May Pass Through. Lower Left—Bridge Between Charlestown and Chelsea, Which Is Now Closed. Lower Right—The New Wellington Bridge Over the Mystic River. Center—The New Fore River Bridge Between Quincy and Weymouth

Up and Down Beacon Hill

More Trouble for Curley

Governor Curley's political strategy is causing Democratic rumblings which, in a short while, may become volcanic. While his Republican appointments have caused most of the murmurs to date, a few raucous brays are being heard on other issues.

Right now his announced elevation of Richard D. Grant, his chief secretary, to Henry G. Wells' post as member of the Public Utilities Commission is causing some indignation. And not the least among the indignant Democrats is Prof. John J. Murray of Boston University.

The Professor, on his way to lunch today, sharply retorted, when asked about the Grant appointment, "Why doesn't the Governor send in my name." This was the first open indication that the Professor would accept the job. Previously he declared he was not after any political appointment.

Professor Murray, as the Governor's chief "brain truster," has undoubtedly assimilated much more utility knowledge than the Governor's radio "pinch-hitter." Probably, even some of the Governor's foes would approve the Professor's appointment far more quickly than Grant's.

Murray has headed the Governor utility committee and the recess commission studying the sliding scale system of rate making, while Grant has spent his time attacking the victorious Republicans for doing a little election celebrating.

But there is one thing to be considered. Grant was never liked by the Governor's stanchest friends. Too often he has turned them down on various requests. Even persons close to the Democratic State Committee have been gunning for the secretary.

But Grant's sharp tongue, used to such good advantage against the Republicans in the 1934 election, has been too keen for his foes. Some politicians say that as sure as the Governor fired him, he would turn his blade against Mr. Curley. Political onlookers feel as a result, that the Governor concluded it would be more adroit to give Grant a post as, or more, lucrative than his $5000 secretarial position. The new pob pays $7000.

Bond Issue a Boomerang

The $13,000,000 bond issue, slated originally to bolster the Governor's political strength so that he would be as unbeatable as the late Huey Long, is causing mild Democratic explosions, from quarters least expected.

One Republican legislator, who voted for the bond issue despite the pleading of his G. O. P. colleagues, quotes Democratic Senators Thomas M. Burke and John F. Donovan as saying that the bond issue has done great injury to Governor Curley and the Democratic Party and has helped the Republican machine immeasurably.

These two Democrats, according to the Curley Republican, have vowed to oppose any further bond issues, if the Governor offers them during the next session. It will be most interesting to watch the votes of these two Democrats should bond issues arise in '36.

The opinions of these Democrats, however, are supported by those of numerous other politicians. Representative William H. Melley's strategy in passing out hundreds of bond issue jobs to his supporters at his headquarters on the eve of the Chelsea mayoral election has served to bolster the antibond issue sentiment. There is little doubt that a few more such bold attempts will make the Governor exceedingly uncomfortable and will create outspoken public disapproval.

It is well known that the bond issue has made numerous enemies for the Governor, inasmuch as most legislators have not been satisfied with the number of jobs available to their constituents.

Edgar M. Mills

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Conference Studies State Tax Problems

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 13 (AP)—The fourth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations opened here today to discuss tax levying and allied problems for the state and its various municipalities.

The morning session was scheduled to be devoted to reports of various local federation activities and an address by Norman MacDonald of Springfield, executive secretary of the association.

This afternoon Henry F. Long, State Tax Commissioner was scheduled to discuss the State outlook for 1936 and State Representative William J. Sessions was scheduled to discuss tax levying from a legislator's standpoint. Nelson A. Roberts of Williamstown was to speak on taxation from a farmer's view.

Schools to ... Socialist Tal... Pawtucket YM...

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., Nov. 13—An investigation of discussions of Socialism at the Pawtucket Y. M. C. A. in which Central Falls high school students take part was approved last night by the Central Falls School Board.

Charges were brought by Alfred J. Tennyson, a member of the school board. He succeeded in having the board vote for the inquiry.

Basis for Complaint

A former district commander of the American Legion, Mr. Tennyson, told the board that he had learned the discussions were being led by Kenneth S. Dale, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Pawtucket. Mr. Tennyson pointed out that Mr. Dale already has been censured by various war veterans' organizations in the Blackstone Valley because of a recent statement in which Mr. Dale advocated that Christians should not bear arms in any war.

Mr. Dale said last night that the Y. M. C. A. would welcome the investigation whole-heartedly and cooperate with the Central Falls School Board. He added, however, that his organization does not recognize the right of any school board "to investigate a private agency supported by voluntary contributions and which deals entirely with students outside of school hours."

Free Speech

In his talk before the school board, Mr. Tennyson declared that he was in favor of free speech.

"However," he said, "it is a question of whether or not this organization will allow its officials to instill socialistic doctrines in the minds of our students, thus nullifying the work of our teachers, particularly in the high school."

John J. Barry, another member of the school board, expressed the opinion that the matter was one for the officials of the Y. M. C. A. to handle.

WSAR Gets Power Increase

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—The communications commission yesterday granted station WSAR at Fall River, Mass., permission to increase its power from 250 to 1000 watts.

"Please get somebody to help me . . ."

A little girl was singing to keep herself company one hot August afternoon, as she worked around the house. The windows were open, and through the drowsy summer sounds that drifted in occasionally came the whistling of her young brother who was painting the cow shed to surprise father.

Abruptly the whistling ceased. She thought hopefully that if Pete had finished he might play a game of parchesi with her before mother and father came home. Just then she heard a far off shout. From the window she could see her brother scrambling up one of the trees in the orchard. Below stood the big bull.

She knew instantly what had happened. Pete had tried to move the bull from pen to pasture that he might paint all the shed. What would happen should the bull realize his freedom and go into the open road? She gazed desperately around; not a grown-up in sight. But through her little head the right answer flashed instantly. Running to the telephone, her little hand lifted the receiver from the hook, and the childish treble that reached the operator's ear said: "Please get somebody to help me . . . the bull's out."

No matter that she forgot to say who or where she was. The alert operator sensed the tears she couldn't see, and quickly found the information. She passed it to a neighbor, and in a matter of minutes help was on the way.

One of Many Emergencies

This incident is typical of the emergencies, many of which are recorded in the files of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, that are being successfully met from day to day by telephone.

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NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Philippines Face New Problems in World Family

(Continued from Page 1)

administration of the islands which it has exercised for 35 years, but at the same time remains responsible for their protection.

Modeled on Washington

The Philippine Constitution, adopted last year in a vote of the people, and approved without change by President Roosevelt, is built on a system of checks and balances modeled after the American Government. It provides for similar institutions: Executive, Congress, and Judiciary, and in the view of some critics has not taken advantage of evolving conditions to introduce a more immediately responsive system.

In a smaller and more volatile unit such as the Philippines, it is apprehended that the checks-and-balances system may produce quicker deadlocks, and be a temptation to revolution. But so far, President-Elect Quezon and the governing group seem to possess a powerful majority of the politically vocal citizenry, and to have control of the situation.

Trade Factor a Live One

Nevertheless, Jeremiahs abound in the islands and in the United States regarding the experiment. One acute difficulty is recognized equally by friends and critics of independence, and that is economic. For 35 years, the islands have grown more and more dependent commercially upon the United States. Nearly seven eighths of their exports go to the United States.

Under the Independence Act this duty-free trade is to be cut down gradually to nothing at the end of 10 years, until it pays the same tariff as any foreign country. New markets for Philippine products do not seem available. While some of the islands' exports can probably climb over the American tariff wall, others seem likely to fall outside.

Not Altogether Altruistic

To some, therefore, the Independence Act in its present terms seems a betrayal of the Philippines' real interests. Already, a government commission has been sent from Washington to examine the economic effects on the islands, and there is considerable American sentiment for working out either a free-trade arrangement or a reciprocal treaty designed to save Philippine agriculture from ruin.

It is likely, therefore, that the economic terms of the Independence Act will be revised before the 10 years have run out. Of equal importance are the international political implications. The United States is obligated to negotiate a Pacific treaty for the neutralization of the islands, and must make up its own mind over the continuance of naval bases there.

Has Big Sounding Board

The treaty is likely to depend itself upon the future of the Nine and Four-Power treaties in the Pacific area, and the whole political situation in the Far East.

But another, and perhaps equally important step toward neutralization has already been started. General Douglas MacArthur, recently retired Chief of the General Staff of the United States Army, is in Manila with a military mission charged with reorganizing the Philippine Army. The Filipinos, as the insurgent warfare at the turn of the century proved, make excellent soldiers, and the aim of the MacArthur mission is to make the islands "the Switzerland of the Orient."

Not All Plain Sailing

This lofty ambition, however, is conditioned by many circumstances: Japan's naval strength; the possibility of isolating and blockading the islands; the Japanese population already resident in the islands, and the British or Dutch impact upon the Philippine buffer state.

Moreover, the dangers of internal strife always throw doubt upon the effectiveness of the army. Instead of becoming a patriotic defense force, it may be available as a weapon of domestic political warfare.

Yet the basic fact remains that the United States is to a degree making good on its implied promise 35 years ago, when the islands were partly captured and partly bought from Spain.

Period of Many Changes

The years between have had their inglorious and their creditable moments, and the final verdict of history is not yet written. The Philippines were not a major objective of the Spanish-American War, which was to give freedom to the Cubans. But when Commodore George Dewey upanchored from Hong Kong, crossed these tropical waters, steamed into Manila Bay, and bombarded the ineffective Spanish fleet out of the water at Cavite, he left on Uncle Sam's collective doorstep a tantalizing responsibility.

The Philippine insurgents, under Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, expected their independence just as the Cubans had been promised theirs, and there is good historical evidence for concluding that the Filipinos were fully as capable of self-government as the Cubans.

U. S. Reaped Whirlwind

But through what a sturdy opponent of independence like W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor General, calls "a series of unfortunate misunderstandings" — the United States "reaped the whirlwind," in a long campaign it fought against General Aguinaldo's forces.

Moreover, in the United States Senate, the Philippines came in 1899 within two votes of independence, and had not William Jennings Bryan sought by a political ruse to secure the Peace Treaty's ratification in order to use it against the Republicans in the impending presidential campaign, the islands undoubtedly would have been turned over to themselves at the outset. In one of history's greatest ironies, the arch anti-imperialist forged American rule upon the Philippines.

World War Intervened

American civil service rule continued until the Wilson Administration, when under Governor General Francis Barton Harrison, many major offices were turned over to Filipinos, to the dire protest of American officeholders. The Democratic Party was pledged to give the islands independence, and did go some distance toward autonomy, but the outbreak of the World War prevented any further progress.

Thereafter, Republican Administrations under such Governors General as Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, Col. Henry L. Stimson, and Col. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., conducted well-executed but entirely colonial government. They somewhat reversed the Filipinizing process.

Independence Widely Urged

Continuously, there was a strong American minority in favor of independence. It was particularly forceful in the early Wilson days, flared up again in 1923, but only made real effective progress when domestic and world economic stress aroused economic interests in the United States. These included, in the words of former Senator Harry B. Hawes (D) of Missouri, one of their leaders: "Three great national farm organizations; the national dairy organization; union labor; certain classes of manufacturers; representatives of 19 beet states; and the exclusionist, whose program has been indorsed by the American Legion."

Vetoed by Hoover

These groups had been disappointed in securing tariff or immigration protection against the Philippines, and by alliance with sincere anti-imperialists, piled up towering majorities in Congress. The Hare-Hawes-Cutting Bill was enacted on Dec. 22, 1932. It was vetoed by President Hoover on Jan. 13, 1933, on the grounds of too-short a period for economic adjustment, responsibility without authority which would devolve upon the United States, and the dangerous and ambiguous state of the Philippines in the midst of Far Eastern chaos.

Congress overruled the veto with only a few hours of discussion. Yet the American public showed great apathy toward the issue, being caught in the trough of the economic depression, although many varied wings of public opinion strongly opposed the act—afterward.

Quezon Causes Defeat

Nor was there great enthusiasm in the islands; the independence mission that had been in Washington advocated acceptance of the act, but Señor Quezon and his Nacionalista Party stoutly opposed it and the act was overwhelmingly defeated in the Philippine Legislature.

Then the island government sent another delegation to Washington, at the end of 1933 and early in 1934. It worked with congressional committees, but discovered what the earlier independence mission had, that the Philippines could expect little more in an act of Congress than what had already been vouchsafed.

So, with a few face-saving changes, the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act was repassed under the name of the Tydings-McDuffie Act. With it, however, went a tacit understanding that the United States would investigate the economic consequences of the 10-year tariff program, and take steps to relieve the burden on the Philippines.

Report Much to Be Done

Senator Millard F. Tydings (D) of Maryland, chairman of the Senate Insular Affairs Committee, and several colleagues went in 1934 on mission to the islands, and in their reports frankly stated that many changes must be made in the proposed transitional period before real independence would be enjoyed.

Meanwhile, the Philippines accepted the new Independence Act, drafted and adopted a Constitution, secured its approval by President Roosevelt, elected Señor Quezon first President of the Commonwealth, and invited an imposing congressional delegation, led by Vice-President Garner, with a newspaper delegation as well, to attend the inaugural ceremonies.

Ends in a Question

Yet the Philippine problem ends in a question. Already, the Tydings Committee has left several questions. Only general outlines are now clear. They are that new economic relationships between the Philippines and the United States must be worked out, probably on a basis of reciprocity and approaching free trade; that political relations must be evolved based on an international guarantee of the islands' independence plus warm friendship with the United States.

But 10 years stretching before the new government constitute a long and pregnant period; many changes will certainly take place before July 4, 1945, when full independence is scheduled.

Covent Garden Box Given to Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

PRESENTATION of a free box for one night at Covent Garden, London's famous opera house, was made to Guildhall School of Music students by three anonymous young men recently. The idea of these unknown opera lovers, it is understood, is to raise a subscription big enough to provide for a free students' box throughout the Grand Season next year. Students of music, they feel, should have the opportunity of attending opera free, as otherwise few of them could afford to go.

Some Early Versions of the Bible

The Vulgate, a Latin Translation by Jerome, Adopted as Standard Bible of Roman Catholic Church—Four Gospels Condensed in One Book by Assyrian—Other Versions Include the Syriac and Palestinian

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World
Thirty-Ninth of 54 Articles
By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN JESUS' time, two Bibles were in common use. One was the Alexandrian Septuagint, known as the LXX, which contained the Old Testament books, as we have them, and also the Apocrypha. This Bible was written in Greek. The other was the Palestinian collection in Hebrew, the Bible in common use in the synagogues of the first century.

The Old Testament canon was still without official sanction, as final approval came at Jamnia in 90 A. D. It is certain from his frequent references to it, that Jesus was thoroughly familiar with the Bible of the Hebrews. In the Gospels there are recorded 61 direct quotations by him from this Bible, 43 allusions to Old Testament passages, and 14 references to events recorded in this Bible. His quotations are taken from 19 of the 39 books, the most numerous quotations being from Isaiah and Psalms.

In the early days of Christianity, while the canon of the New Testament was still in a formative state, the Old Testament alone was used in church services. Gradually the letters of Paul came to be read, and gradually also the Gospels were introduced into the services. Thus the use of the Scriptures grew, until all the books we now have were included in the authorized Bible.

Apocryphal Books

As with the determination of the canon of the Old Testament, so with the New, there were apocryphal books to be considered, none of them generally regarded as approaching in importance and authority those that found their way into the canon.

The chief value of these books has sometimes been considered as historical and literary rather than doctrinal. When carefully examined, however, it will be found that with few exceptions they cannot be trusted to convey either true doctrine or reliable history. Several of these were termed Gospels, among them, "The Gospel according to the Hebrews," "The Gospel according to the Egyptians," and "The Gospel of Peter."

Certain of these seem to have been written to exploit some unusual conception of the personality of Jesus. Among such were "The Gospel of Thomas," "The Gospel of the Twelve Apostles," and "The Gospel of Philip." The Apostles obviously were not the authors of these writings, but their names were attached by the writers, whoever they were, to give emphasis to the messages. Thus they fell into the group of religious literature termed "Pseudepigrapha."

In addition to the above were several books purporting to reveal details of the life of Jesus not found elsewhere, an effort that has persisted until the present day. Among these writings were the "Gospel of the Childhood," "The Nativity of Mary," "The Book of James or Protevangellum," "The History of Joseph," "The Departure of Mary," "The Gospel of Nicodemus," and a dozen others.

Authorship Not Attested

Under the general title of Epistles were Epistles of Ignatius, of Barnabas, of Clement, of Polycarp, etc., probably in some cases not written by the eminent person whose name appears as the author. Under the heading of Acts were the Acts of Peter, of Andrew, of John, and the "Acts of Paul and Thekla" (a woman martyr of Iconium). The latter was the best known of all.

Classed as Revelation were "the Apocalypse of Peter," the "Sibylline Oracles," and the "Shepherd of Hermas." The last named recorded a series of visions by a Christian prophet of Rome, who chose to dress in the rough garments of a shepherd. These are but a few from a mass of writings purporting to deal with actual happenings but usually regarded as quite unreliable.

While it may be said of the apocryphal books in general that they were unimportant, three of them were prized by the early Church as possessing much of value, both historically and spiritually: "Shepherd of Hermas" and the Epistles of Barnabas and Clement.

So persistent was the use of several of these books, that not until the end of the fourth century were they dropped from the accepted list, when the canon of the New Testament became actually fixed.

Varied in Content

In this unsettled condition, the Bibles which were in common use until the end of the fourth century varied considerably as to content. The Bible of the Western Church did not contain Hebrews; the Bible of the Eastern Church rejected Revelation; while the Syrian Bible omitted Peter, Jude and Revelation. At the Council of Carthage, agreement was reached; and the Bible, except as to the Apocrypha of the Old Testament, became static as to its content. It appears that Jerome, because of his translation termed the Vulgate, which contained the apocryphal writings, had much to do in the final determination of the books of our present Bible.

During the succeeding centuries, even to the Middle Ages, the Bibles commonly used in Christian churches were: The Old Latin Bible of the second century; the Vulgate, containing the books of our own Bible and the Apocrypha; and the Syriac, having but 22 books in the New Testament. The books omitted in this version were II Peter, II and III John, Jude and Revelation. There was also the Ethiopic Bible, with apocryphal writings, making 35 books in the New Testament.

As we have learned, the early Jewish Bible was in the Hebrew tongue. The Septuagint version was written in Greek, while the Old Latin and Jerome's Vulgate were in the Latin language. There followed, in succeeding centuries, translations in Gothic, the Armenian, made for that people in Asia Minor, and the Coptic version in the eighth century. These versions are helpful to modern scholars in comparative studies of the texts. Several of them, especially the Syriac and Old Latin, are older than many of the Greek manuscripts.

As the centuries passed, these older versions were outmoded because of the growing emphasis which the Roman Catholic Church put upon Jerome's Latin translation. The inevitable result was quite naturally that the use of the Bible was limited to the learned class. The common people had little knowledge of it; and it is said that even scholars came to lose interest in the questions of origin, canonicity or authorship of the Sacred Scriptures. The languages of the early Bibles, Hebrew and Greek, were no longer of interest. So marked did this lack of interest become that when, after the Renaissance, Cardinal Ximenes published his Polyglot edition with the Latin Vulgate between the Greek and Hebrew versions of the Old Testament, he stated in his preface that it was "like Jesus between two thieves."

This withholding of the Bible from common use quite naturally led to an assumption of power on the part of the Church. The doctrine grew that the Bible derived its authority from the Roman Catholic Church—a plain reversal of the position of the early Church. Because of the belief in the divine, and therefore the infallible authority of the Church, it was held that the Church became the sponsor of inspiration and the guardian of interpretation of what is divine and authoritative. This was the established view of the Church.

It was inevitable under this regime that the people should lose contact with the Bible. The Church assumed all authority regarding it. It was not the Church, however, that made the decision regarding the books of the Bible. The canon had been adopted by councils of religionists, bishops and others. The Church, meantime, had tacitly, at least, accepted the books of Jerome's Vulgate as the authoritative list.

Challenged by Reformation

This condition continued until the challenge by the Reformation of the authority of the Church over the Sacred Scriptures. Then in 1546, was called the Council of Trent, and for the first time in Christian history the Roman Catholic Church put its official stamp of approval upon the canon of the Bible, that is, the 66 books of our authorized version, plus the 11 books of the Apocrypha.

Accompanying the official decree was a statement of anathema upon all who refused to receive these books "as they have been wont to be read in the Church, and as they are contained in the Old Vulgate Latin edition."

Thus the Roman Catholic Church, so far as its authority extended, determined at last what their Bible should be. The Church made its Bible. A Roman Catholic writer is quoted by Booth, as follows: "The Catholic Church which produced the Bible is the only genuinely authorized interpreter thereof. The Catholic Church got along without the Bible for nearly 400 years, it could get along again if every book of the Bible were blotted from the entire world" ("Background of the Bible," pp. 236-7).

Beginning on Monday, Nov. 18: "The Bible in Outline," Daily on the Daily Features Page

Roadside Council Announces Drive To Beautify Roads

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—Plans for roadside beautification were announced by representatives of five national organizations and 17 states here yesterday at the annual meeting of the National Roadside Council. Mrs. William G. Pattangall described the successful campaign in Maine for a law setting up a license and permit system with a fee for each billboard, and a setback of 50 feet from the edge of the traveled way.

Pierrepont Twitchell announced the New York law which authorizes planting along existing roads and required that all new construction shall have a green cover over the scars. Mrs. Alan D. Kitchell, member of the Connecticut Legislature, said that the failure to pass a law in that State this year is only "a temporary delay, as the work will go on."

California and New Jersey have held their laws against attempts to repeal them and all of the states reported campaigns for wide right-of-ways with properly sloping banks planted with green.

Mrs. W. L. Lawton, national campaigner, will go into Pennsylvania this spring for her 13 state highway survey in connection with her report to the council. Mrs. Lawton showed photographs of huge safety posters which she declared are improperly placed since they distract the attention of motorists at the very places where they should be watching the road.

Colleges Urged To Foster Sane Youth Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—A challenge to all educators and workers for youth to protect the United States from "a revolutionary type of youth movement" by organizing a "sanely directed" youth program in the colleges was sounded by Dr. Hillis Miller, president of Keuka College, the chief speaker at the ninth annual meeting of the New York State Association of Deans at the Roosevelt Hotel here Nov. 8.

"To many, the revolutionary type of youth movement does not seem to be a dangerous threat to our peace and orderly way of doing things in America," he said. "Blind optimism, many others feel, should not keep us from facing the facts as they are.

"For the first time in the history of our country, however, youth has been recognized as a distinct group. Gradually it has dawned upon the young people, as well as upon the elders, that the depression has been largely a depression of youth."

Dr. Miller avoided an "alarmist" note, but emphasized that circumstances of unemployment have forced the young people to talk things over "in railroad stations, box cars, hotels, transient camps, on the street corners, in broken-down automobiles and in dormitory rooms."

Youth holds higher positions politically and socially abroad than in America, he held, and he urged that greater responsibility be given youth and that they be made to feel that leadership could come from within their own ranks.

Using the symbolism of "youth waiting on a broken gangplank," unable to board the ship after economic storms, Dr. Miller stressed that "to date little has been actually done to help them get across to the ship."

As an aid out of the situation, he voiced a plea for the co-ordination of "wisdom and goodness," saying that these two were not opposites, but were "correlatives," and that the greatest need in America today was "personal integrity and the practice of sound wisdom."

Miss Sperito Wins Air Race

LONG BEACH, Calif., Nov. 13 (AP)—Miss Yolando Sperito flew her biplane around a 40-mile closed course here Nov. 11 in 16 minutes, 28 seconds to win the feature event of the closing program at the women's championship air races. Martie Bowman, who won the 30-mile event from Miss Sperito Sunday, was second, finishing in 17 minutes, 5 seconds. An Armistice Day crowd of more than 10,000 persons attended the show.

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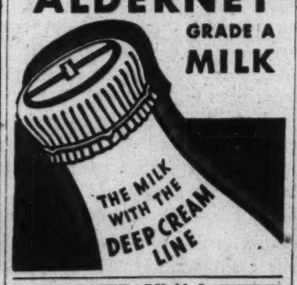

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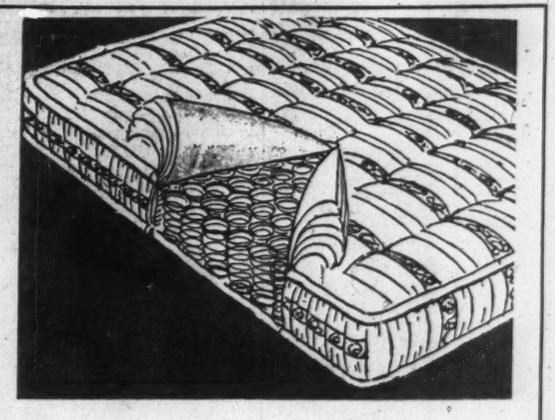
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Plebiscite on Beer Parlors Demanded by Toronto Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A petition said to contain the signatures of 95,500 Toronto voters asking for a plebiscite on the question of beer parlors in the city was recently presented to James W. Somers, city clerk, by a deputation from the Toronto Temperance Federation, headed by W. H. Bouck, president, and representatives from the nine city wards. It was understood that Mr. Somers proposed to discuss the legal aspects of the petition with the city solicitor before sending it on to the City Council. The request specifically set next New Year's Day for the date for the taking of the plebiscite, although it is understood that under the law the setting of the date is a matter for the Ontario Government.

The petition contained 7000 more names than required under Parts 1 and 3 of the Election Act and 35,000 more than under Part 1 of the act. A protest was registered against the requirement that such a petition must contain the names of 25 per cent of the voters of the city.

Signers' Arguments

That the beverage rooms were thrust upon the city without adequate opportunity for the expression of public opinion, and that they represent no vested interests established with the consent of the people, while their existence impairs the prior rights of property-owners, were contentions of the petitioners. It was also maintained that they represent a departure from the principle under which legalized sale of liquor was permitted to return, namely the absence of private profit. Nor would the closing of the beverage rooms deprive anyone of what they might term legitimate access to liquor, but it would remove what was termed essentially a school for drinking and a serious social menace.

If the petition is fully signed, it will be the duty of council to submit the question to the electors, Mr. Somers explained, while a three fifths majority will be needed to abolish the beer parlors.

Liberty at Stake?

Claiming that Ontario has less liberty than is enjoyed in England, Quebec and the United States, H. S. Pritchard, executive secretary of the Moderation League, said that the league believes that the present Ontario Liquor Control Act is capable of being made the best of all the systems mentioned if properly administered. Mr. Pritchard filed credentials with the city clerk appointing him agent for those who wish an affirmative answer to the question, "Shall beer parlors be continued in Toronto?"

That the league proposes to meet the campaign of the "drys" with a "personal-liberty" issue was the announcement made by Mr. Pritchard, who declared that the present act was not designed for hotels or brewers but for the ordinary citizen, that he might enjoy the personal liberty of a glass of beer without the inconvenience and expense of the quantity purchase through the store system.

Should the Toronto temperance workers be successful in their local option efforts, plebiscites will undoubtedly follow in suburban municipalities surrounding Toronto, was the opinion expressed by Dr. A. J. Irwin, of the Ontario Temperance Federation.

Peace Put First In Baldwin's Call

(Continued from Page 1)

represented the League of Nations Union which had organized the meeting.

The proceedings were cordial and uninterrupted. Political asperities were excluded, the speakers all emphasizing that however acute might be their differences with one another on other topics they were prepared on this particular question to give wholehearted support to whatever group might obtain a majority in the election.

The Archbishop said League of Nations methods at this critical moment offered the best and surest prospect of restoring peace.

Mr. Morrison said the League must be ready to take the initiative. "What is happening in Ethiopia," he said, "is more like a massacre than a war. We cannot be parties to any patched agreement." He also said, "If the question be put, 'would you in the last resort go to military action,' then I think you are bound to say (though you would do everything to avoid it), that in the end the League is the policeman of the world and must not be afraid."

Sir Austen said he did not stand there as a champion of Ethiopia, but if treaties, covenants and pledges to abjure war as an instrument of national policy were to be allowed to be broken with impunity, then nations would "go back to savagery" and peace nowhere would be safe.

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Party Programs in British General Election

Foreign Policy

National Government

The National Government makes the League of Nations the "keystone" of its policy and will "do all in our power to uphold the Covenant and increase the efficiency of the League."

As regards sanctions against an aggressor nation—"We shall take no action in isolation, but we shall be prepared faithfully to take our part in any collective action decided upon by the League and shared in by its members." The Prime Minister has added, "I would never sanction this country going into a blockade unless I were sure beforehand of the attitude of the United States."

Liberals

Same as National Government's policy on League

As regards sanctions against an aggressor, the Liberals say, "The Government have lately been taking definite action at Geneva. All parties support that action." The Liberals also say "The fault committed by our Government has been not in taking a strong initiative but in not speaking earlier."

Labor Party

Same as National Government's policy on League

As regards sanctions against an aggressor the Labor Party would go even further than the Liberals. Concerning the Italo-Ethiopian conflict the Labor Party says, "Too late to stop the war, the Government ranged itself at the eleventh hour behind the Covenant at Geneva. Even now its action has been slow and half-hearted."

Armaments

National Government

The National Government would materially strengthen Britain's armed forces in order "to repair gaps in our defenses" and make it possible "to fulfill our obligations toward the League."

Regarding the air force: "We will in no circumstances be inferior in strength to any country in striking distance of our shores."

Liberals

The Liberals would oppose the National Government's armament policy, holding that any large-scale changes in this respect should be postponed until it becomes apparent to what extent the League of Nations succeeds in penalizing aggression by collective action. Meanwhile "the national defenses must be kept efficient . . . but colossal panic expenditure is not the road to peace."

Labor Party

The Labor Party opposes the National Government's armament policy. Would take no part in an arms race. At the same time, however, Labor would "efficiently maintain such defense forces as are necessary and consistent with our membership of the League."

Economic System

National Government

Supports the existing capitalistic system, including the continuance of present banking arrangements in private hands. Also supports tariffs but would endeavor to reduce international barriers to trade "by means of bilateral commercial treaties."

Liberals

Support the existing capitalistic system, including banking, but oppose tariffs altogether and would go much further than the National Government has yet done in the direction of freeing trade from disabilities and also in reorganizing industry and generally making the state play a larger part than at present for the benefit of the individual.

Labor Party

Would dethrone the existing capitalistic system and set up a socialistic system in its place, including the nationalization of banking, also of such industries as coal and its products, transport, electricity, iron and steel, and cotton. Labor would also abolish the House of Lords.

Unemployment Assistance

National Government

The National Government would relate unemployment assistance to the resources available to the applicant. "The question," it says, "is not whether there should be a means test, but what that test should be."

Liberals

The Liberal Party "condemns the means test regulations. It considers that to treat the household as a unit is wrong."

Labor Party

The Labor Party would "sweep away the humiliating means test." It would also materially increase state help in all directions for those in need, including increasing the amount of old-age pensions and lowering the qualifying age.

Education

National Government

Stands for cautious and gradual development of educational facilities in all directions. Regarding the raising of the school leaving age to 15, the Government proposes to do this after an interval in which "to complete the considerable preparations which will first be needed." There will also be exemptions for individual children at the discretion of local committees. The National Government would also gradually increase the number of the state scholarships to help children of ability to obtain secondary and university education.

Liberals

Would raise the school leaving age sooner than the National Government is prepared to do. Would also provide bigger expansion of the educational system generally.

Labor Party

Would go faster and further than the Liberals in a similar direction, including the provision of larger maintenance allowances for children while at school.

Coal Industry

National Government

The National Government would nationalize mining royalties and promote marketing arrangements on a national scale.

Liberals

Same as National Government's policy on coal

Labor Party

Labor Party would nationalize the entire industry.

Housing

National Government

Would continue the existing system whereby private enterprise is being encouraged to do most of the work.

Liberals

Would endeavor to speed up building generally.

Labor Party

Would resort more largely to state subsidies.

'Bobby' Led March Of British Troops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An incident reflecting the authority of the English policeman has just been recalled here. The might of Britain's army was marching in procession through London. At the head was no brilliant scarlet uniform and flashing sword, but an ordinary blue-uniformed policeman!

A spectator, Marshal Foch, French general in command of the allied armies in the World War, expressed surprise.

"But, my dear Marshal," Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson replied, "there you have the British Constitution in a nutshell—subordination of the military power to the civil authority."

The incident as it occurred in 1919 is now recorded in an introduction by Lord Hailsham, present-day Lord Chancellor, to "The War Office" by Hampden Gordon. The book is an addition to the Whitehall series of volumes dealing with British Departments of State.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers
For First Class Mail and Newspapers only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Ile de France*	New York, Nov. 16, noon	Nov. 15, 8:00 pm	Nov. 16, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maunganui	San Francisco, Nov. 30	Nov. 15, 4:00 pm	Nov. 15, 7:30 pm
Manulani	San Francisco, Dec. 4	Nov. 29, 4:00 pm	Nov. 29, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco, Dec. 10	Dec. 5, 4:00 pm	Dec. 5, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro, Dec. 12	Dec. 7, 4:00 pm	Dec. 7, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President McKinley	Seattle, Nov. 23	Nov. 18, 4:00 pm	Nov. 18, 7:30 pm

*Subject to change.

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SQUIBB Shaving Cream
SQUIBB Soda Bicarbonate
SQUIBB Talcum Powder
SQUIBB Nursery Powder

Egyptian Unrest Mounts as Wafd Deserts Premier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Nov. 13—Decision of the Wafdist Party to withdraw its support from the Government has been followed today by a sudden flare-up between police and students. There were a number of casualties.

There have recently been rumblings in Egypt, portending deep-seated political excitement.

Difficulties came to the fore last week when some of the younger Wafdist supporters began to show signs of transferring their allegiance from the Premier, Tewfik Nissim Pasha, to the former Premier, Pasha Mahmoud.

Britain Said "No"

Then when Sir Samuel Hoare, the British Foreign Secretary, speaking at London last week, made it clear that Britain is not willing that Egypt should return to the democratic constitution of 1923—as urged by the Wafd—it was generally considered here that the Wafd would have to break with Premier Nissim, (who relies on British support of his regime) or lose their influence entirely.

The whole of Egypt has been concerned of late with repercussions from the Italo-Ethiopian dispute. Some Egyptians are worried lest Britain should take advantage of the crisis, combined with the presence of large British reinforcements in Egypt, to tighten her hold on the country. Others believe the time may have arrived for Egypt to drive a bargain with Britain, exacting much fuller measure of independence in exchange for Egypt's support against Italy.

Sir Samuel Hoare's speech threw cold water on these hopes for a bargain and this has aroused considerable resentment among the more extreme Wafdists.

Egypt Adopts Sanctions

Egypt's decision to join the League powers in sanctions against Italy has also fed fuel to the flames, and it is hinted the topic was discussed in a conference between Premier Benito Mussolini and Sir Eric Drummond in Rome the other day.

The Italians are said to feel especially bitter that Egypt has gone out of her way in siding with Britain at this time, and although it is not a member of the League of Nations. This caused a sharply different note to be sent from Rome to Cairo, stressing the fact that Egypt was not bound by the Covenant and could not be justified in such action against a friendly state.

The action against Italy has further incensed the Wafd, on the ground that it might involve Egypt in the Italo-Ethiopian imbroglio to a degree not called for otherwise.

Nissim's Promises Fail

It is recalled that when the present Government came into power the Wafdists were given freedom of action such as they had not enjoyed for several years previously. Premier Nissim proved quite affable in acceding to Wafdist demands. He even promised a return to the 1923 Constitution. This step, it has been held here, is impossible without the consent of the British. That consent is now definitely postponed, owing to the tense situation in the Mediterranean. The Wafdist hope that the Egyptian Government would take advantage of the emergency and force concessions from Britain has now "gone glimmering." Hence the Wafd—the strongest political party in Egypt—is incensed against the Premier and the present Government.

It is, however, believed generally that the authorities will soon have the situation completely under control. As far as dislike for the British is concerned, that is more than offset by the public preference for British rather than Italian domination.

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NEW YORK CITY

Gannett Pleads For Co-operation Of The Pulpit and Press

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Nov. 13 (AP)—A plea for closer co-operation between the church and the press was made Nov. 11 by Frank E. Gannett, publisher of the Gannett newspapers.

Speaking at a mass meeting of the Laymen's Association of the New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Gannett urged the churchmen to inform editors of their views.

"But in criticizing newspapers," he added, "we must remember . . . the newspaper is truly a mirror. It can and must reflect what comes before it."

He described advertising as "one of the most powerful forces in the world today," saying it can "sell ideas as well as goods and services."

"The liquor problem could have been solved in a decade," he declared, "if a tenth part of the money that has been spent to take care of the tragic, final products of the liquor traffic, both illicit and legalized, had been spent in a great nationwide advertising campaign making use of all the potent mediums and appeals which the science and art of advertising have developed."

"The same is true of world peace," he said.

In freedom of the press, Mr. Gannett said, he sees "the most powerful protection against the insidious inroads which dictatorship under Nazism, Fascism and Communism is making throughout the world."

Basis for Challenge Of Guffey Act Outlined

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP) — A basis for the suit challenging constitutionality of the Guffey Coal Act was outlined Nov. 8 in the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

William D. Whitney, attorney for James Walter Carter, president of the Carter Coal Company, told the court it would be the foundation for his final argument next week. Mr. Whitney contended the shifts of tonnage from one coal-producing district to another, cited by the Government as the primary result of price fluctuations, do not give Congress the power to regulate the coal industry.

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These ranches differ widely in rates, elevation and location. So the Santa Fe has conveniently brought most of them together in its new Dude Ranch book. May we send you copy?

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Grange Finds Wide Room for Farm Improvement

Less than 14 per cent have electricity and only 12 per cent running water. Candles and kerosene oil lamps are common — and the Grange is fighting to bring modern conveniences to the backwoods of America.

Helping the Farmer Help Himself
Third of Six Weekly Articles

By Herbert B. Nichols
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Rittase — Power in Moving Farm Products Should Begin on the Farm

No mechanical devices have yet been invented to relieve the farmer of his labor so he may sit and watch the crops roll in.

In fact the number of candles sold him each year is dwarfed only by the quantity of kerosene oil dispensed by village stores for his lamps.

Thus, whenever members of the National Grange, representing farmers, hear a man on the forty-third strata of a New York canyon remark, "Oh, my yes, the farmer has benefited from research in the physical sciences and engineering as much as city folks," they are apt to saw back on the reins and sing out—

"Whoa—just a minute. What benefits are you talking about and who has them?"

My Country Cousin

"Well," the urbanite sputters, "Take my country cousin I visited last week. First time I've seen him since 1905. He and his wife were slaves to work at that time.

"They logged their own lumber, built their own house, lugged tons of stone off the land, had no electric lights and used kerosene lamps. In the spring, all plowing was done with a team, weeding and cultivating was by hand provisions were kept cool at the spring house and in winter their single kitchen stove served both heat and meals. Hardships?—No end of them, but he used to say 'Thank Providence the farm pays for itself.'

"Today the eldest son and his family are in charge. They have scrapped the old house as 'too primitive,' remodeled the barn to make a garage for the car, tractor and farm machinery. Naturally they have electric lights, radio, electric refrigerator and all that goes with a modern home."

But Wait, Say Grangers

All this sounds very nice, but grangers have some pertinent questions to ask. "How many farmers can boast of similar comfort?" "Is that model farm still self-sufficient and unencumbered with debt?"

A glance at a few reliable farm statistics bring startling surprises. They disclose many fields of effort still left for the grange to tackle in striving to gain for the farmer the benefits of research.

Highway engineering, for instance, is responsible for some wonderful roads in the United States, but out of a total of 3,065,000 miles of highways, only 442,000 are on federal or state systems. Of the remaining 2,623,000 miles, only 564,000 have been modestly improved. The balance of 2,000,000 miles—two thirds of all the road mileage in the United States, are still farmer-built mud roads.

These are the so-called "farm to market" roads upon which approximately 4,000,000 farms are located, and for the improvement of which the National Grange is asking a $200,000,000 slice of the $4,800,000,000 congressional pie served the WPA. Meanwhile, state granges throughout the nation are striving to emulate the example of the Connecticut Grange which recently put up a successful battle for funds to improve its local dirt roads.

Neither the Grange nor any other farm organization expects or asks for high-priced roads in sparsely settled areas, their demand being for roads that will take the farmer out of the mud in the spring and stand up in all kinds of weather.

Few Farms Have Electricity

Next, compare the number of electrified farms with the total number of farms in America. Remember while doing this that electric ice boxes and washing machines, flat irons, incandescent lamps, milking machines, vacuum cleaners and a hundred other developments of applied science, depend upon electrical energy being delivered at the farmer's door.

Taking the total number of farms in America, estimated at 6,000,000 by the Department of Agriculture, and dividing that into the figure 800,000 which represents the total number of electrified farms, the surprising fact registers that less than 14 per cent of American farms have electricity.

Hurts Radio Efficiency

That means no radio now, or at best a few makeshift sets operating with storage batteries which must be renewed from time to time. Meanwhile, granges all over the country are sponsoring farm education talks over the radio, but until the farmer can pick his own program out of the air, he derives little benefit from such effort.

Nevertheless, farmer's market news provided by radio stations fill a definite need, and it will continue to be an aim of the Grange to provide even the most remote sections with such service.

The 30-minute daily broadcast of news to the farmer such as is presented by E. J. Rowell in New England, is held to be ideal. Already some measure of progress has been gained toward this end in Ohio, New Hampshire, Maine and California.

Where Used Cars Go

There are other statistics too, that show the farmer to be near the end of the line when it comes to reaping the benefits of modern development. In the matter of automobile possession he is apparently as well off as his urban cousin, for 64 per cent of the farm population possesses automobiles. Still that doesn't tell what kind of automobiles.

For this information it's necessary to dig out statistics compiled by the automobile industry, and there it is discovered that nearly 80 per cent of all new cars go to city buyers while most second-hand cars end their days down on the farm.

One blessing enjoyed by many farmers is the telephone. Approximately 40 per cent of farm homes are telephone customers, though here too, living in a sparsely settled region is a disadvantage.

Old Pump Still Wheezes

Only 12 per cent of farm homes have running water—12 per cent. That means by far the greater number of farms still use outdoor wells and oaken buckets or hand pumps. Of course many farmers located water and dug their wells first. Then they built their kitchen and home around the well. In such farm houses the kitchen well is as important a fixture in the "department of gastronomic appeal" as the cook stove itself.

But whatever else the farmer may need to place his home somewhere near on a par with his urban relatives, electric power is the most important. At strategic points in the West and South, federal millions are being spent on dams and power plants to fill important gaps in the national network of public utilities.

Will Aid Comparatively Few

Yet these projects will aid only a comparatively small percentage of farmers, considering the country as a whole.

Since farm electrification has been a leading goal of the Grange for many years, often heading the legislative programs of the Patrons of Husbandry, Grange officers had both ears open in September at the joint legislative investigation of public utilities.

It is generally conceded that merely extending the lines of service of already existing electric companies, would triple in a few months the number of electric meters in farm homes. Why cannot this be accomplished, the farmers ask?

Hence when Dr. Morris L. Cooke, federal rural electrification administrator and president of the Electric Home and Farm Authority blamed large utility companies for meager rural electrification in the United States, and when the utilities in turn passed the blame on to the farmer for failing to take advantage of new opportunities to [illegible] their long-fought-for ends, the Grange found a new task before it.

It must now explain to the farmer that funds to $100,000,000 are available now to make the burden of cost for extending electrical service into rural areas much less than the rates quoted a few months ago. Now is the time for the farmers to band together with their neighbors and take advantage of this government assistance.

Farmers Are Hard to Move

The task before the Grange is to convince the farmer that he needs electricity—to pump his water, enable installation of modern plumbing, up-to-date bathrooms, a convenient and attractive kitchen, a water heater, washing machine, apparatus for irrigation, electric range, refrigerator, modern lighting, a feed grinder, milking machine, milk cooler, or a utility motor. Chicken house illumination, the Grange points out, increases egg production and also cash income from the farm.

In addition, the Grange instructs the farmer in how to go about the business of obtaining government assistance in bringing electricity to his community. Loans up to the entire cost of building new power and light lines in areas now without electric service, can be borrowed—and no farmer need mortgage his home to secure this service.

What One Grange Did

Here is what one farm group did—Loysburg Grange Number 1104 in Pennsylvania. It wrote repeatedly to the Pennsylvania Central Light & Power Company concerning an extension of service to their community of New Enterprise. The reply received ran as follows:

"It is 11 miles from the point where our trunk line crosses Morrison's Cove, to the village of New Enterprise. It will cost $40,000 to build this line and our proposition is, that the people contribute $30,000 toward the cost of building the line, giving a bond for the faithful performance of their part of the contract before we begin construction. There will be a service charge of $5 a month per customer, which is not to entitle the people to any electricity at all. Light and power will then be furnished on separate meters at a given rate per kilowatt hour."

Counter Proposal Accepted

To this the Loysburg Grange replied:—

"If that is the best you can do, would you surrender your charter rights in this territory? Then we will organize a company of our own, construct the line and connect with the Penn Central trunk line at the nearest point. We will then buy electricity from you at rates to be fixed by the state public service commission."

This arrangement was made, and the Morrison's Cove Light & Power Company was organized, its capital stock of $20,000 subscribed to by the people of the community. They are now receiving light and power at the minimum rate of $2 a month.

Proved Profitable Venture

The cost of constructing the line was actually much less than $20,000 and the new light company started in business with 230 customers. During the first month it purchased $87 worth of electricity from the Pennsylvania Central concern, collecting $600 from its customers at the reasonable rate quoted.

"Since the REA is willing to loan money for the construction of such lines under proper conditions," grange officials point out, "many communities throughout the country could do the same as Morrison's Cove and without experiencing any difficulty in finances."

Another farm perplexity even the abracadabra of New Deal letters has failed to solve, concerns the high price of farm machinery.

Apparently, when the NRA was established, trade practices and price-fixing boosted the cost of grain binders, plows, harrows and various other implements to a point twice as high as before the war.

Farmer Is Still Far Behind

The AAA was designed to bring about price parity between agriculture and industry, but the farmer is still far behind, with his dollar only buying 84 cents worth of industrial goods, compared with the full value of the industrial worker's dollar. Though the NRA is almost forgotten now, high prices still remain.

In the infancy of the Grange, applied Scientific research was almost unknown. Even 20 years ago mechanisms for agriculture had scarcely been thought of. But with the passing of the lantern and tallow candle days, the Grange has had another task added to its program—the transferring of every farm into the era of the radio, telephone, electric light and plane.

Grange Endorses Sound Dollar And Revised Farm Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Nov. 13—A sound dollar and amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act giving maximum benefits to family-sized farms were set forth today by Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, as worth-while objectives for farm legislative activity in 1936. The organization opened its sixty-ninth annual session here today with the greatest gathering of farm people ever held west of the Mississippi.

Mr. Taber scouted such doctrines as the confiscation and redistribution of wealth and laid strong emphasis on the necessity of distinguishing between the emergency program induced by the need of the farmer and the projected long-time setup for agricultural benefit in which farmers should be aided chiefly in helping themselves.

Finds Arithmetic Faulty

"We have some who would confiscate all wealth and redistribute it," he said. "We have others who would take all income over a certain sum and divide it among all citizens. We have others with florid schemes of taxation and distribution.

"The trouble with each group is their arithmetic is faulty. For example, if we had confiscated all income over $100,000 per individual in 1934 and then divided it among our 124,000,000 people, the result is so pitiably small that instead of sharing wealth it would be but sharing pennies. The grange believes there is a solution to this question and that there can be a broader distribution of wealth in our nation in accordance with our Constitution and ideals. The solution involves five attainable steps:

Goal for the Future

"1. Restore and maintain good prices for the farmer.

"2. Shorter hours and fair wages for labor.

"3. Honest profits for legitimate business.

"4. Taxation based on ability to pay and benefits received.

"5. Use of the power of co-operation and collective bargaining to protect the weak; guaranteeing the individual and the small businessman equal access to credits and markets.

"This will share our wealth and maintain and increase it at the same time," Mr. Taber asserted. "This is constructive and not destructive. There can be no permanent recovery and no return to prosperity until we raise our standard of living and there is a broader and better distribution of the wealth we all create."

There were "teeth" behind these demands for honest dollars and equal treatment for both large and small farmers:

Need Better Co-operation

"Our country needs a new birth in the co-operative field. The growth of the corporate structure in business and finance has placed unorganized agriculture at a disadvantage that will increase as time goes on unless corrected by business methods.

"Those who fear that modern business life can crush agriculture and leave peasants upon our soil have forgotten that the farmer and the small producer, also the small consumer, can combine their dollars, their brains and their productive power along mutual lines and match the millions and the leadership of the greatest corporations."

In conclusion, Mr. Taber said:

"We have tried all sorts of false gods—force, money, machinery, speed—and all have failed us. We have seen man-made foundations totter as though shaken by an earthquake. Let us have the courage to turn from such as these and again awaken to the spiritual idealism of America. May we as a nation turn to the eternal foundation and crown our lives with the Prince of Peace, the God of Love."

Washington Grange Adds Flour Mill To Co-operative Units

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Washington State Grange has announced the purchase of a modern, fully equipped flour mill in Davenport, near Spokane, Washington, as another step in its extensive co-operative program.

The five-story mill was built at an original cost of $166,000 with a present cash value of $70,000. It is complete in every detail with four concrete storage tanks of 50,000 bushel capacity and four steel tanks with a capacity of 22,000 bushels.

Earlier in the year the Washington organization built a $30,000 structure in Seattle to house the grange headquarters and the offices of the Grange Co-operative Wholesale.

The number of local co-ops affiliated with the co-operative wholesale in Washington, Oregon and Idaho jumped from 20 to 43 in 1934 and 14 new co-operatives were organized in the first six months of 1935. The co-operatives handle groceries, general merchandise, feed, petroleum products and farm supplies. With the addition of the mill, Grange members will grow, process and purchase their own flour, without profit, for their own use.

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In Defense of November

FOR the past forthight, I have been hearing all about me the customary uncomplimentary remarks as to the coming of November. Even the fact that the autumn has been so mild and beautiful, here in eastern Pennsylvania, has not altered the viewpoint of various friends regarding the bleakness that they persist in attaching to the eleventh month. It has even seemed to me that some persons were actually settling themselves to enjoy a sort of misery of their own mental manufacture. Even the grocery boy, that whistling optimist, assured me that we could "expect most anything now—with November coming in!"

PERHAPS IT IS not necessary for me to explain that I am not one of those mistaken persons who allude persistently to November as "that dreary, melancholy month." It is, I assure you, always difficult for me to hear such derogatory remarks and let them pass unchallenged. But, if the person in question has not discovered for himself that November has a distinct charm of her own, far be it from me to attempt to convince him. Most of the poets, in fact, are on his side, although Hartley Coleridge does admit that "the little birds have almost sung their last," instead of descending into the depths of misery and despondency which overwhelmed Hood in his dreary poem, "November." With quite the grand manner, he sweeps away every vestige of cheer from his subject, describing her with almost tragic pathos—

"No park—no ring—no afternoon gentility—
No company—no nobility—
No warmth, no cheerfulness, no healthful ease,
No comfortable feel in any member—
No shade, no shine, no butterflies, no bees,
No fruits, no flowers, no leaves, no birds:
November!"

THE DECIDED DIFFERENCE that exists between the flaming brilliance of October and the russet-brown dullness of November always takes me by surprise. This year an unusually brilliant October flamed on our hillside. It seemed, indeed, to those who were watching the red tones linger from day to day on the oak leaves that, for once, November was to be ushered into a gay October setting.

Then a fitful wind sprang up, gathered swift momentum and tore across the hills, scattering thousands of red and gold and copper-colored leaves in its wake; a wind that grew suddenly cold and had a hint of winter tingling through it. In the morning, after a night of wind and rain, the oaks alone wore their leafy crowns, but they were no longer red and glowing; instead, the reds had faded into dull, rich russets and nature's stage was all set for the coming of November. In place of the cloudless azure arch that had made the October days so dazzling, leaden clouds hung above the naked arms of the trees.

UP AND DOWN the drive, and along the garden paths, occasional pheasants—the lovely ring-necked male and his sober wife, with their young brood close on their heels—scurried to shelter in the tall sedge-grass. In great flocks, winging their way south to the waiting ricefields, the birds flew swiftly by. There was not the faintest doubt that a definite change had taken on a different air: the huge shocks of corn husks looked dry and crisp and drab, whereas yesterday they had gleamed with a gray-gold light.

There is always something fascinating to me about the orderly way that November—that tireless nurse-maid—puts the whole land to sleep; tucks it in, as it were, and settles it for its long three or four months' nap. With the efficient help of wind and rain and sometimes even snow, November carpets her hills and valleys with gold and brown and russet leaves that will eventually fertilize and enrich the soil. There is, moreover, nothing depressing to me about my sleeping garden. Under the leaf-covered soil, I well know, the anchusas and the lemon lilies, the delphiniums and the bleeding hearts, not to mention the gay yellow cowslips, are leisurely stretching, expanding their roots and preparing for the first summons of spring.

EVERY DAY THERE are fresh changes to discover. Even the sedge-grass, that has waved its rosy loveliness on many a near-by hillside, has all at once turned tan and tawny. October's brief burst of beauty has faded into something astonishingly different, but there is just as much to enjoy. It is, of course, a different type of enjoyment that one discovers in November. In October, for instance, I could not bear to linger in the house. Always, there was the wonder of the glowing outside world, urging me to share it. Now that November has come, however, I find that many things await my attention in-doors. Papers and magazines and books have accumulated through the summer and early autumn, and I settle myself to explore them with a thrill of expectancy; letters have long remained unanswered; notebooks are teeming with material; pens and pencils and typewriter all seem to clamor for notice. How dear and familiar the long-neglected pleasures seem! In October I could not settle down to any definite task; even in my quiet study the windows framed the brilliant blue of the sky, the golden swirl of the golden-rod; the glory of the trees flaunting their brilliance on the distant hillside. Now, with a dull sky above me, with the beeches and maples and sycamores stripped of their brilliant leaves, with the oaks dun-colored, I can spend many happy hours at my desk.

"Thirty daies hath November," Harrison states in his "Description of England," written in 1577. I mean to enjoy every one!

E. G. R. Y.

Within

I HAVE shut the windows, pulled the curtains close;
Outside is wind and insolence of rain—
I am before the fire with a book
And deaf to weather raging at the pane.

My hand drops lazily, the book slips down,
My eyes half shut, that have no need to see,—
I shall soon sleep, and shall be well content,
For this is peace that comes to stay with me.

ELIZABETH W. SEAVER

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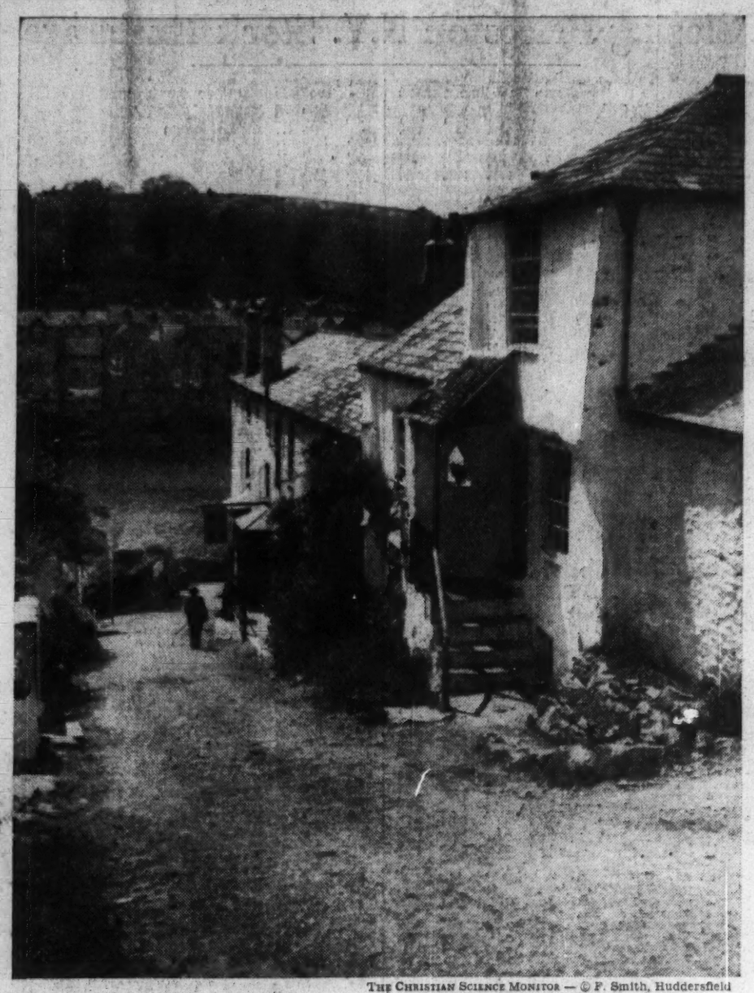
These Roman Nights

ROME is the noisiest capital in Europe . . . Fortunately Rome goes to bed early, and the Roman nights are quiet, with a quietude which is very deep and startling, because of this contrast between day and night.

These Roman nights are enchanting. The air is warm and still. The darkness is very dark in the shadow places under the old walls, beyond the starlight or the moonlight which touches tall cypresses, or the ruins of the ancient city, with silver. One seems to hear one's own heart beat; and I have noticed that groups of friends, coming late from some restaurant or villa, talk in hushed voices.

On these Roman nights one feels the past. All that is modern and vulgar is obliterated by the spirit of antiquity in this age-old city. . . . One stands and listens, conscious in this stillness of the brevity of one's own little life, one's own insignificance. A thousand years are as nothing when one hears the footsteps of the ages in the silence of a Roman night.—PHILIP GIBBS, in "European Journey." (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © F. Smith, Huddersfield

THE ROAD TO THE FERRY, BODINNICK, CORNWALL

BODINNICK, in Cornwall, exists not for itself, but for Fowey—or so it would seem from all one is told. Even the photographer has added the words: "Across the river is Fowey," to the title of his picture, as though the little ferry village were incapable of standing alone. And, were you to part company with Fowey, row over the clear green waters of the estuary, and begin to climb the narrow, up-hill way past the "Old Ferry Inn;" it would not be long before someone would tell you to turn yourself about in order not to miss the view of the little town you have just left.

Fowey, or "Foy" as it is called, and as the name used to be spelled, is a strongly individual place (the "Troy Town" of "Q's" stories), made up of houses pressed closely one against another, and streets so amazingly intricate and so narrow that they are little more than lanes. It is, in fact, something of a business to disentangle oneself from Fowey, once you have entered it, or to make your tortuous way down to the ferry-side. Here the river runs into the sea, and alternately the sea runs into the river—for full five miles. On a rising tide, your boat will carry you leisurely on and on to Lostwithiel; but, if you are in no hurry to explore the inland reaches, wait for a while on the waters of the estuary and view little Bodinnick from a new angle, for here the masts and spars of many an anchored ship rise against the groups of white cottages, with their bright gardens and homely pots of flowers, and form a curiously odd contrast to the wooded hills beyond.

A Family by the Name of Lee

THE founder of the family of Lee came to Virginia in the latter part of 1640, and presently acquired a plantation of fifteen hundred acres on the north side of the York. His name was Richard; he evidently was a man of standing in England; his condition on emigration, if not affluent, was fairly substantial, and his political and economic progress began almost immediately on the day of his arrival. . . .

Indeed, in the Commonwealth period, Richard was a man of two countries, England and Virginia, crossing and recrossing the Atlantic almost as frequently as a modern American captain of industry; not improbably he spent more time in London than on the Chesapeake. And now he gratified the ambition that inspired all "younger sons" of his day—he became a country gentleman in England, the owner of a fine and reasonably large estate about three miles from the metropolis. For ages an old Roman road had crossed the county of Essex—a favorite approach to London, through the varying centuries, of Roman legions, Canterbury pilgrims, mediæval wayfarers, and subsequent modern traffic of all kinds. The Anglo-Saxon word for road is *strat* (or *stræt*)—hence the English *street;* this *strat*, at a point about four miles from London, crossed a river—appropriately called the River Lea—by an ancient ford; and on old maps the famous thoroughfare is called the "Strat by the ford." How one of the most famous of Virginia's colonial houses gets its name needs no further explanation.

At the junction with the River Lea stood the town of Stratford-atte-Bowe—the village where Chaucer's Prioress learned her un-Parisian French; three miles to the east a sleepy village, called Stratford-Langthorne,—or Langton,—had mused for centuries. . . . The land, sweeping southward to the Thames, was all meadow, divided by pretty mill streams, artificially deflected between two arms of the River Lea, dotted by mills, orchards, and an occasional peasant's cottage. "Then the Lea, presently uniting its streams, runs with a gentle current into the Thames, whence the place is called Lea mouth." . . .

This was the estate that made Lee, according to his will, "lately of Stratford-Langton, in the County of Essex, Esquire." One should not miss the significance of that "Esquire"; it was almost a title, as well-defined as Baron or Marquess; it meant that the possessor was the proprietor of land, with tenants of his own, and Richard's use of the appellation was a kind of clarion call, proclaiming the achievement of his goal. And the life Richard led in Stratford-Langton was certainly that of the substantial class. Each morning his coach appeared, and drove the master to his London countingroom; every evening it came rumbling back over the Strat-by-the-Ford, depositing a silver-buckled, knee-breeched gentleman at his door. That Richard was still "in trade" did not detract from his glory, for the London merchant in that time was held in high social esteem. How much time Richard spent here cannot be said. His visits, however, were frequent, and not improbably several of his children were born in this English house. The section is full of reminders of the subsequent Stratford on the Potomac. Skirting the country on the north is Epping Forest—a name given to the section that similarly encroaches on the Virginia estate. Possibly that strange architecture of the Westmoreland Stratford derives from the same region. The most conspicuous mansion at Stratford-Langton was Ham House, built probably in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and occupied by a succession of distinguished Englishmen—among them that Dr. Fothergill who, in the eighteenth century, became a close friend of Arthur Lee. It had the same form of the letter "H," the same two pointed roofs, and a conspicuous feature was a row of splendid Virginia cedars, said to have been the first transplanted to England. This house is no longer standing, but surviving prints disclose a remarkable similarity, in general outlines, to the Virginia Stratford. Thomas Lee, Richard's grandson and builder of Stratford, visited London in 1716. Naturally he went to West Ham to survey the old Lee seat in Essex, and must have many times inspected Ham House, its most conspicuous architectural ornament. What more likely than that it should have given him the exterior conception of his meditated Virginia home, just as the English village of his ancestor gave him the name of his Virginia estate?—From "The Lees of Virginia," by BURTON J. HENDRICK. (Boston: Little Brown.)

Seeds From China

I AM no gardener. Nothing fills me with chillier repugnance than the thought of weeding, raking or muddling about in an earthy border. The grass may be strewn with daisies as thick as the stars in the Milky Way, but I will not lift a finger to touch them. Gales may whip out runners from the carefully tied rose bushes; it leaves me decidedly annoyed, but still inactive.

Yet here is a paradox: when autumn comes and the chestnut trees drop their coppery fruit into the grass and acorns lie thickly under the rustling oak trees, I cannot forbear filling my pockets with the nuts. Sometimes they lie forgotten on my dressing-table until they shrivel miserably. But more often I bestir myself, seek out a pot and plant them—for fun. I am curious, you see, to find out if they really will grow. This, of course, is due more to the scientific spirit than the gardening urge.

Lately I had a delightful and wholly unexpected surprise. A large square packet arrived, bearing a Chinese postmark. It proved to be some color prints and inside the wrappings, astonishingly enough, were a number of little seeds. How they got there will forever remain a mystery. Perhaps a Chinese postman, swinging along a flowery meadow pathway, plucked the bright blooms and somehow—I am no stickler for details—the seeds got lodged in the packet he carried.

You might conclude that the seeds would mean so little to me that they would be whipped up and pitched into the wastepaper basket with the wrappings. Nothing of the kind. Nothing would have tempted me to throw away these seeds that had so amazingly been transported from China. Instead they were carefully collected and placed—in approved nursery fashion—on a pad of flannel in a saucer of water.

Would they grow? And what on earth would they turn out to be? I rather fancied the idea that, later, I might find myself in possession of a paddy field. That, at any rate, seemed to be in the right Chinese tradition. Other members of my family thought the seeds might be the forerunners of a graceful bamboo grove; and one vandal, entirely bereft of imagination, hazarded that the seeds were unlikely to be anything more than weeds.

Several days of anxious waiting showed no sign on the part of the seeds. Then a tiny crack slit the case of one, and in due time a frail translucent shoot appeared. One or two days went past and it seemed appropriate that the seeds should be given stronger nourishment. They are now planted in a pot of light soil and one handsome green shoot, standing boldly up, has rewarded my trouble. I still do not know in the least what it is; tree or flower, it is too young to reveal its secret. Sometimes in gloomier moments I think that it looks devastatingly like a simple weed. But then, as I say, I am no gardener.

E. V. R.

"For we be brethren"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE Scriptural account of the separation of Abraham and Lot as given in the thirteenth chapter of the book of Genesis, it is related that both Abraham and his nephew Lot were very wealthy and had many flocks and herds and tents. When a strife arose between their respective herdmen, Abraham proposed a plan which seemed a wise one in view of conditions and circumstances: that he and Lot separate and live in different parts of the country; and Abraham added the gentle words, "Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, and between my herdmen and thy herdmen; for we be brethren" (Genesis 13:8). And so Abraham and Lot separated, Abraham to dwell in the land of Canaan, and Lot in the plain of Jordan.

Today a cry for peace is heard all over the world. Organizations, large and small, and individuals from widely separated localities and of widely diverging views are working for greater harmony in large and small affairs. One fact is plain to all—that as individuals appreciate the need of a true, helpful attitude toward one another, and strive to maintain that attitude, more general harmony will obtain in the affairs of men and nations.

Maintaining harmony in individual relationships is urgent, although sometimes difficult. Our attitude toward one another seems too easily influenced by nonessentials, or by circumstances, instead of remaining more nearly untouched by passing experiences.

Devoted friends sometimes experience extended and needless mental suffering through misunderstandings. Irritability, or the pressure of busy days, sometimes results in the estrangement of those ordinarily happy together. Even in devoted families limitation of time or money is sometimes allowed to cause impatience or discontent, and much time and thought is spent trying to straighten out situations arising from these difficulties. The practical thinker will put forth effort to avoid them.

It is seldom possible or necessary to separate and take up entirely new abodes as did Abraham and Lot. Instead, we shall have made much headway toward peace when we can say firmly and with purpose, as did Abraham, "Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, . . . for we be brethren." The plan which Abraham proposed was no doubt the result of careful consideration. He did not criticize Lot or Lot's herdmen, nor did he bemoan the fact that there was inharmony. His gentle, concluding words stated lovingly and definitely the motive for his action and the reason why there should be harmony: "For we be brethren."

One sentence in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 242), has helped many to maintain harmony in homes and in circles of friendship as well as in business and commercial affairs. It reads: "In patient obedience to a patient God, let us labor to dissolve with the universal solvent of Love the adamant of error,—self-will, self-justification, and self-love,—which wars against spirituality and is the law of sin and death."

The "universal solvent of Love" enables individuals to keep in thought the brotherhood of man in all of the phases of human affairs; and as it is understood and utilized all types of inharmony may be dissolved. Sometimes these discords seem adamant in their unyielding phases, but let one who is striving to bring about peace ask himself, Is my attitude prompted by self-will, self-justification, or self-love? A thoughtful study of the words "self-will," "self-justification," "self-love," will expose the extent to which these errors serve to produce discord.

When harmony is not expressed between friends or business associates, it is usually because some wrong sense of self is too prominent. And if, instead of criticizing another's position, one's own is established in unselfishness and consideration, much difficulty may be avoided.

The word "solvent" comes from the Latin *solvere*, the prefix *so* expressing separation, and *luere* to loosen. So, while the Abrahams and Lots of today do not, as a rule, separate from each other personally in an effort to solve their difficulties, yet the "solvent of Love" does separate the erroneous from the true thinking and does establish the good, the real, to the exclusion of all else.

Sometimes one may feel helpless because all of those involved are not willing to seek the "solvent of Love" in order to straighten out difficulties; but if one is successfully conquering a false sense of self, the atmosphere will change perceptibly, and all will feel the influence of good in proportion to their readiness to accept it. Certain it is that the true seeker will feel more security, peace, and repose. Neither need one fear that the matter will result in any phase of domination when "the universal solvent of Love" is actively utilized to bring into manifestation the universal brotherhood of man, in large or small affairs.

There will be less and less of needless controversy, and more and more of harmony, peace, and joy, when individuals remember and apply to themselves and all other individuals those wise, loving words of Abraham, "For we be brethren."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Car nous sommes frères"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AU TREIZIEME chapitre de la Genèse, les Écritures en narrant la séparation d'Abraham et de son neveu Lot, nous disent que ces patriarches étaient très riches et possédaient des tentes et des troupeaux nombreux. Lorsqu'une querelle éclata entre leurs bergers respectifs, Abraham proposa un plan qui semblait sage, étant donné les conditions et les circonstances: l'oncle et le neveu se sépareraient pour aller s'établir dans des régions différentes; et Abraham ajouta ces paroles pleines de mansuétude: "Qu'il n'y ait point, je te prie, de dispute entre moi et toi, ni entre mes bergers et tes bergers; car nous sommes frères" (Genèse 13:8). Ainsi les patriarches se séparèrent l'un de l'autre; Abraham se fixa dans le pays de Canaan, et Lot choisit la plaine qu'arrose le Jourdain.

De nos jours, on demande à grands cris la paix, et cet appel se fait entendre jusqu'aux extrémités de la terre. Des organisations petites ou grandes, des personnes ayant les opinions et les patries les plus diverses, cherchent à faire prévaloir l'harmonie soit dans les questions de grande envergure, soit dans les incidents de moindre importance. Il est un fait dont tous peuvent se rendre compte: à mesure que chacun appréciera la nécessité d'une attitude sincère et bienveillante à l'égard d'autrui et s'efforcera de maintenir ces dispositions, l'harmonie deviendra plus générale tant pour les hommes que pour les peuples.

Dans les rapports individuels, le maintien de l'harmonie est une chose fort importante, bien que parfois difficile. Notre attitude à l'égard d'autrui semble être trop facilement influencée par des bagatelles ou par des circonstances passagères, alors qu'elle devrait être à l'abri des vicissitudes.

Il arrive que par suite de malentendus, deux amis sincèrement dévoués l'un à l'autre s'imposent sans nécessité de longues souffrances mentales. L'irritabilité, l'urgence des tâches quotidiennes, produisent parfois une certaine froideur entre des personnes qui jusque-là vivaient en bonne intelligence. Même dans des familles où l'affection ne fait pas défaut, on laisse quelquefois les limitations de temps ou d'argent provoquer l'impatience et le déplaisir; puis on réfléchit à cette situation malheureuse et l'on tâche d'y remédier par des efforts auxquels on consacre beaucoup de temps. Le penseur pratique tâchera d'éviter ces complications.

Il est rarement possible ou nécessaire de se séparer et d'aller vivre dans des lieux différents, ainsi que le firent Abraham et Lot. Mais nous aurons fait un grand pas vers la paix si comme Abraham, nous pouvons dire avec fermeté et à bon escient: "Qu'il n'y ait point, je te prie, de dispute entre moi et toi, . . . car nous sommes frères." La solution que proposait Abraham avait sans doute été mûrement considérée. Il ne critiquait ni Lot ni les bergers de Lot; il ne se lamentait pas sur l'inharmonie qui s'était produite. Avec amour et d'une manière définie, il exposait le mobile de sa décision et la raison pour laquelle l'harmonie devait régner, résumant la situation en ces termes: "Car nous sommes frères."

Dans le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy, on trouve à la page 242 cette phrase qui a aidé bien des personnes à maintenir l'harmonie au foyer, entre amis, ou dans le monde des affaires: "En obéissant patiemment à un Dieu patient, travaillons à dissoudre avec le dissolvant universel de l'Amour, le diamant de l'erreur,—la propre volonté, la propre justification et l'amour de soi,—ce diamant de l'erreur qui lutte contre la spiritualité et qui est la loi du péché et de la mort."

Le "dissolvant universel de l'Amour" permet au disciple de se souvenir en toute circonstance que les hommes sont frères; or si l'on comprend cette fraternité et qu'on la mette en pratique, l'inharmonie quelle qu'elle soit peut se dissoudre. Parfois certaines phases de discorde semblent aussi inflexibles que l'acier le plus dur; mais celui qui s'efforce de faire régner la paix devrait se poser la question suivante: Mon attitude est-elle due à la volonté personnelle, au désir de me justifier, à l'égoïsme? L'analyse consciencieuse de ces termes montrera jusqu'à quel point les erreurs qu'ils désignent sont les causes de la discorde.

Lorsqu'il n'y a pas d'harmonie dans les rapports entre parents, entre connaissances ou entre collègues de bureau, c'est en général parce que le faux sens de personnalité joue un trop grand rôle. Dans ce cas, si l'on s'abstient de critiquer l'attitude des autres et que soi-même on fasse toujours preuve d'égards et de désintéressement, bien des difficultés seront évitées.

Le mot "dissolvant" vient du latin *solvere*, où la syllabe *se* indique la séparation et le verbe *luere* signifie délier. Ainsi, bien que les Abrahams et les Lots de notre époque n'aient pas coutume de chercher à résoudre leur problème en se séparant l'un de l'autre, le "dissolvant... de l'Amour" sépare le penser faux d'avec le vrai; il établit à l'exclusion de toute autre chose les éléments bons et réels.

Il peut arriver qu'on se sente impuissant parce que toutes les personnes en cause ne sont pas disposées à faire usage du "dissolvant... de l'Amour" pour porter remède aux difficultés; mais si l'on réussit à vaincre un faux sens du moi, l'atmosphère changera d'une manière perceptible, et tous sentiront l'influence du bien dans la mesure où ils sont prêts à l'accepter. Quant à celui qui cherche la vraie solution, il aura certainement conscience d'une sécurité, d'une paix et d'un repos accrus. En outre, s'il utilise avec zèle dans les problèmes grands ou petits "le dissolvant universel de l'Amour" pour mettre en lumière l'universelle fraternité des hommes, il n'aura pas lieu de craindre que la situation aboutisse à quelque forme de domination tyrannique.

Il y aura toujours moins de controverses inutiles et toujours plus d'harmonie, de paix et de joie lorsque les hommes pris individuellement se rappelleront les sages et bienveillantes paroles d'Abraham, et penseront au sujet d'eux-mêmes et de tous leurs semblables: "Nous sommes frères."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Rondelet

IT SEEMS to me
That fairies own the world in winter time;
It seems to me
Their glittering magic whitens field and tree,
And where they pearl old roofs with frost and rime,
Icicles tinkle with an elfin chime,
It seems to me!

EVANTHA CALDWELL

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Listed Stock Quotations

More Cheerful Tone Manifested in Stock Market Trading

Commodity and Money Markets

Major Activity Is on Upside Of Market Trading

By Forrest Price

Not so much liquidation.

Market showed a cheerful tone.

It was somewhat irregular, but stocks generally for most of the session were on the up side.

Particularly in the late market.

Trading quieted down considerably.

About 1,950,000 shares changed hands.

The rails attracted some attention. Most of these issues showed gains ranging from good fractions to more than a point.

These included Union Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, Chesapeake Corp., Nickel Plate, Atchison, Louisville & Nashville and Delaware & Hudson.

Some of the specialties had a good run. American Bank Note rose more than 3 points to a new high for a year or longer.

Barker Bros. gained more than a point, reaching a new top, while the preferred advanced 3½ to a new peak.

Radio B moved up more than 3 points in addition to its gains of yesterday, while the common also was in demand, both reaching new high ground.

Other good gainers included Bethlehem Steel, American Sugar, Great Western Sugar, Baldwin prior preferred, U. S. Steel preferred, Wheeling Steel, Ingersoll Rand, International Nickel, Deere and Container A.

On the losing side Coco-Cola dropped nearly 4 points. Lesser losses were recorded by Caterpillar Tractor, Warner Bros. preferred, West Penn Electric preferred, Woolworth, Air Reduction, General Motors, North American and Goodrich preferred.

There was not much doing in the bond market. Corporate issues moved within narrow confines. Some lost yesterday's gains. U. S. Governments marked time. Italian 7s were a weak feature in the foreign group.

Cotton prices at New York took a downward slant today. It was attributed to professional selling and southern hedging. Wheat futures at Chicago dropped nearly 2 cents a bushel.

Whenever the market has a setback the question invariably is asked have not prices gone too high with respect to earnings? When stocks are ascending that question seldom is heard.

No one can predict with any degree of accuracy what is going to happen in the stock market. There is no yardstick to measure present conditions with what has gone before. Precedents are untrustworthy.

There was a time when conservative interests thought that the market valuation of a stock should be about 10 times its annual share earnings. If that were to be considered a basis for market operations now many stocks are selling for twice their values.

But investors apparently have been buying for the future. How far they have discounted future earnings is anybody's guess.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; selective in rails, steels and specialties.

Bonds: Mixed; Governments lower; some rails improved.

Curb: Irregular; specialties gain.

Foreign Exchanges: Quiet; sterling higher.

Cotton: Lower; local and southern hedge selling.

Sugar: Quiet; steady spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Lower; Canadian agreement bearish.

Corn: Easy; prospective better weather.

Cattle: Strong to 25c higher; top $13.50.

Hogs: Steady to 15c lower; top $9.45.

Foreign

London: Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet today awaiting the election outcome. Gilt-edged securities were firmly supported and speculators purchased oil shares. Other sections, including transatlantic issues, after an easy start, recovered on renewed support. The market closed firmer.

Paris: An indecisive trend prevailed on the Bourse today with rentes and industrials showing slight declines. International issues were firmer as traders watched the financial situation closely. The closing tone was irregular.

Berlin: A lively opening caused an improvement in prices on the Boerse today. Business slackened later, and the market closed cheerful.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	35½	37⅛	Manhattan	27	29
City	32	34	Public	38	42
Commercial	162	172	Trade Bank	16	19
Fifth Ave	950	1020	Yorkville	30	40
First, N Y	1785	1850			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	62¼	68¼	Fulton	210	250
Banca C I	113	130	Guaranty	296	316
Bk N Y & T	474	500	Irving	15½	17½
Bronx	5	7	Kings Co	1695	1730
Brooklyn	92	100	Law Tle & G	1	2
Cen Hanover	121	131	M'facturers	38½	40½
Chemical	52	56	New York	120	130
County	41	45	Title Guar	11¼	13
Empire	20¼	23¼	Unit States	1950	2010

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	44	46	Merchants	340	370
N Shawmut	24½	26½	Second Nat	110	130

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	84	87	Harris T & S	265	300
First Nat	187	200	Northern Tr	570	..

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	56	58	Home	34½	37
Am Alliance	25	27	North River	26	28
Ct Americn	26½	29	Spgfld Fire	140	150
Hartford	78¼	82	U S Fire	53	56

Container Corp. Dividend

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 (AP)—Directors of Container Corporation of America has declared a dividend of $19.25 a share on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 11. This action cleared up all arrears on the preferred and also provided for the current fourth quarter dividend.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Nov.13	Nov.12
73	51	2†	Acme Steel	71⅞	71⅛	71⅞	
9⅜	4½	..	Adama Express	9	8¾	9	8⅜
35¾	28	2	Adams Millis	33½	33⅛	33¼	
19½	8	..	Addressograph	19	18⅜	19	19
18⅜	4½	..	Advance Rumely	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17½
8⅞	6½	.60	*Affiliated Prod	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¼
173	104⅜	3†	Air Reduction	169	167½	169	169
1⅞	⅝	..	Airway Elec App	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
20½	13½	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	14⅞
20½	6¾	..	Alleghany Pr pf(h)	21	19¼	21	20¼
3¼	¾	..	Alleghany Corp(h)	3⅛	3	3⅛	2
9½	2⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx(h	9	8¼	8¾	9½
9½	1¾	..	Alleghany pf xw(h)	8½	8½	8½	9
9	2	..	Allegh pf ww XL(h	8½	8	8½	9
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	29	27½	29	28
173	135	6	Allied Chem	161¼	160⅜	161¼	161
7¾	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	7½	7¼	7½	7¾
37⅞	12	..	Allis Chalmers	35⅛	35⅛	35⅝	35¼
20½	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	17¾	17⅜	17¾	18
73¼	49	5	Allied Stores pf	73	72	73	72¾
4⅛	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¾
37	26	2	Amal Leather pf	35⅜	35	35¾	35¼
77¾	48½	2	Amerada	75¼	74¾	75	75½
43½	13½	..	Am Bank Note	46⅝	43	45½	43¼
17⅞	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	16	14	15	14
86½	72	6	Am Crys Sug 1pf	82¼	79½	81	80
38⅛	21	.80	Am Brake S&F	38¾	38⅛	38⅝	38¾
129	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	138	128	128	127
149⅝	110	4¶	Am Can	143⅝	142½	143	142½
168	13½	7	Am Can pf	158	158	158	
25⅞	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	24⅜	23⅜	24⅞	23½
58½	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	58	57¼	58	57¾
27	8	..	Am Chain	24½	24½	24⅞	25
96	66	3†	Am Chicle	91	91	91	
76	23⅝	..	Am Colortype	7¾	7¼	7⅝	7½
35¾	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	32¼	31¼	32	31½
3	¾	..	Am Encaustic T(h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6¾
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	28	26¾	27½	27½
38⅜	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	22	2	22	22½
17	3⅞	..	Am & ForPw 2pf	1	1	1	1
15⅛	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	13½	13½	13½	13½
4⅞	3	..	Am Hide & L	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾
37½	29¼	2.40*	Am Home Pr	37⅜	37½	37½	37½
4⅞	1⅞	..	Am Ice	2½	2¼	2½	2⅛
10⅞	4½	..	Am International	10½	10⅛	10⅜	10½
21¼	9	..	Am Locomotive	10—	10	11¼	10⅛
70½	32	..	Am Loco pf	67	67	67	66½
10½	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	9½	9⅜	9½	9⅜
28¾	13½	..	Am Metal	27⅜	26	27⅝	26⅝
29⅞	18½	.80	Am Mach&Pdry	30⅞	29½	30⅜	29⅝
9¾	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	8¾	8⅜	8½	8⅜
41½	8⅜	1¼b	Am P&Lt 5% pf	38½	38	38⅝	38
49½	10⅛	1½b	Am P&L 6% pf	44¼	43½	44	43½
20¼	10½	..	Am Radiator	19⅝	19½	19⅞	19½
159	134½	7	Am Radiator pf	154	154	154	
30⅜	13¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	30¾	29½	30⅝	29½
95¾	66	5	Am Safety Razor	94	93⅛	94	
19¾	4½	..	Am Seating	17½	17	17½	17⅜
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	22	22	22	
61¾	31⅝	7	Am Smelt & Ref	58¾	56¾	58½	56⅞
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞
76	63	3	Am Snuff	71	71	71	71¾
143	125	6	Am Snuff pf	139¾	139¾	139¾	
103¼	72½	5	Am Tobacco	101	100½	101	
106	74⅝	5	Am Tobacco B	103¾	103	103¼	104
24½	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	24½	23¼	24¼	22½
106⅛	88	2	Am Steel F pf	108⅞	106⅞	108⅝	..
140⅝	129½	6†	Am Tobacco pf	140½	140½	140½	..
43	23½	2†	Am Stores	35⅜	35⅜	35½	35¾
70½	50½	2	Am Sugar Ref	56¾	56¼	56¾	55½
149⅜	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	148⅛	147	148⅛	147
26¼	9	..	Am Type F pf (h)	24⅜	24½	24⅝	24⅜
27¾	18½	1	Am Sum Tob	27⅜	26⅝	27⅜	26⅝
21½	7¾	1	Am Wat W & E	20	19⅝	20	19⅝
10¾	4½	..	Am Woolen	9½	9¼	9½	9½
66¾	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	64¾	63¼	64¾	63⅝
1¾	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	¾	¾	¾	¾
6½	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	4¼	4¼	4¼	
5⅝	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
49	31	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	42½	42½	42½	
23½	8	..	Anaconda Cop	21⅝	20⅝	21½	20½
33½	16½	..	Anaconda Wire	31¾	31½	31¾	31¾
17⅝	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¾
109	96½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	102	100¼	102	100¼
3½	1½	..	A P W Paper	2½	2½	2½	
52	36	1¶	Archer Daniels	45¼	45	45¼	44⅝
122¼	117	7	Archer Dan pf	120	120	120	..
6½	3¼	..	Armour Ill	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4½
70⅞	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	65⅜	65½	65⅝	65¾
8¼	4	..	Arnold Constable	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅝
43¾	16½	1¶	Armstrong Cork	43	42	43	52¼
17¾	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	15⅜	15⅜	15⅞	15¼
57⅛	35⅞	2b	Atchison T&SF	50¼	48¾	50½	48⅝
91	66⅝	5	Atchison pf	85½	85¼	85½	85¼
32¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	27⅜	26	27⅜	26
7½	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅞
10½	6	..	Atl Gulf & WI pf	9	9	9	9¾
28	20½	1	Atl Refining	24⅜	23⅜	24⅜	23½
48½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	46	45½	46	46½
45½	15	..	Auburn Auto	37¼	35⅜	37¼	36½
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8½
4¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	4⅛	3⅜	4	3½

—B—

6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
28¼	7½	..	Baldwin pf (h)	27¼	25½	27	25
9	2	..	Balt & Ohio	14¾	14⅛	14⅝	14⅝
27	9¼	..	Balt & O pf	18¾	18¾	18½	18⅞
49½	36¼	6½	Bamberger pf	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44¼
115	106¼	7	Bangor & Ar pf	113½	113½	113½	
13	3¼	..	Barker Bros	14	13	13⅞	12¾
81	32	..	Barker Bros pf	83	81¾	83	79½
56	37¼	1½	Bayuk Cigar	53⅞	52	52⅞	53½
12	5⅞	.60¶	Barnsdall A	11½	11¼	11½	11¼
115	107¾	7	Bayuk Cigar pf	113	112¼	113¾	
19	14	.50b	Beatrice Cream	17½	16⅞	17½	16⅝
108½	100½	7	Beatrice Cr pf	105¾	104½	105¾	
95	77	3¶	Beech-Nut Pack	84¼	83½	84¼	84
14⅝	11¼	1	Belding Hem	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	13⅝
24½	11⅞	.25b	Bendix Aviation	22	21¼	22	21½
19¾	15⅛	1¼	Beneficial Ind L	19	18⅞	19	18⅞
57½	34	2	Best & Co	55¾	55⅛	57	56½
44½	21¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	45¾	43½	45⅝	42¾
117½	58¾	1¾	Beth Stl pf	116¼	114¾	116½	115⅞
16¾	9¾	..	Blaw Knox	16⅜	15⅜	16⅛	15½
16¾	6½	..	Boeing Airplane	14	13½	14	13¾
50⅞	39⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	46¾	46	47¾	48½
100	80	4¶	Bon Ami A	95¾	95	95	95½
47¾	38¾	2¶	oBn Ami B	41¾	41¾	41¾	42
27¾	21	1.60	Borden	27½	26⅜	27¼	26¾
65¼	28½	1	Borg Warner	60	57⅝	60	58½
53½	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	53½	50½	53⅜	53½
15⅝	8¼	4.20	Bridgeport Brass	16	15¼	16	15¼
55	23¼	3	Briggs & Strat	52	52	52	53½
41¾	20¾	2¶	Bristol Myers	41	40½	40¾	41
46¾	36⅛	3	Brooklyn Man T	41¾	41	41¼	41½
3	1¼	..	Brooklyn Queens	2½	2½	2½	
7¼	4⅝	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	55¼	54½	55	54⅜
9¼	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	9¼	8¼	9⅛	8¼
8⅜	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	7	7	7	7½
15	8¼	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	13¾	13¼	13½	13¾
3	1¼	..	Budd Mfr rts	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
8	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7½
71¼	23⅛	..	Budd Mfg pf	69¼	69	69	70
12½	2¼	..	Budd Wheel	11¾	11⅛	11⅜	11½
23⅞	8¼	..	Bullard	20¾	20½	20¾	20½
11	9¾	..	Bulova Watch	10	10	10	
2¾	1	..	Burns Bros A (h)	1	1	1	..
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	8	7½	7⅞	7
27⅛	13¼	.60†	Burrough Add	26½	26⅛	26½	26½
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	14½	14½	14½	14⅛
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	2	2	2⅛	2
1¾	⅜	..	Butterick (h)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
20⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	18⅜	17¾	18⅜	17¾
20⅝	11⅜	..	Byers pf	59	58¾	59	58

—C—

42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	35⅝	34⅝	35¾	35½
1½	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	½	½	½	½
6¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	5	4¾	5	4⅞
33⅜	7½	1	Campbell Wy&C	29¾	28½	29¾	28¾
16⅝	8⅛	..	Canada Dry	13⅝	13⅜	13½	13⅝
13¾	8⅝	..	Canadian Pacific	10⅜	10	10⅜	10
14	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	12⅞	12½	12⅝	13¼
106⅞	54¾	..	Case Thresh	1026	99⅝	102½	100½
80	36½	1¶	Celanese Trac	68¾	66	68	58⅝
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	28⅜	27½	28¾	27½
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	26½
62½	34	..	Central RR of NJ	48	48	48	
63¾	38⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	58¾	57⅜	58¾	57½
8	3⅜	..	Certain-Teed	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¼
68	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	65½	65	65	66
52	36	.3	Checker Cab Mfg	11½	11¼	11½	10
49	37½	2.80	Chesapeake Corp	56½	51¼	56½	51½
2¼	¾	..	Chss & Ohio	50	48½	49¾	48¼
4½	1⅜	..	Chi & G W (h)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3	2	..	Ch & G W pf (h)	2	2	2	2
35	15⅜	1¶	Chi Mail Order	33½	33	33½	33½
8	1¼	..	Ch M & St P (h)	1	1	1	1
4¾	¾	..	Ch M & StP pf (h)	1¾	1⅜	1¾	1⅝
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western (h)	2	1⅞	2	2
10⅝	3⅜	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	5	4¾	5	5
107	92⅞	..	Chi Pneu Tool	97	95	97	93
52	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	50	49¾	50	48⅞
2⅝	¾	..	Chi Ry I & P (h)	1	1	1	1
4	1½	..	Chi R&P 6% (h)	2½	2	2½	2½
4¼	1⅜	..	Chi R&P 7% (h)	2½	2¼	2½	2⅜
30	25	2	Chickasaba Cot O	27¼	26¾	27¼	26¾
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	5¾	5¼	5¼	..
88¾	31	3	Chrysler	85½	85⅞	85½	83⅞
45	27⅝	1¶	Cleve Gr Br Co	42	41	42	40
24⅞	12	2	City Ice & Fuel	16½	16	16½	16⅜
100	69¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	78¾	78½	78¾	78½
5⅜	3¼	..	City Stores	5	5	5	5¼
26¾	12¼	.80	Clark Equipmen	23¾	23½	23½	23⅜
87	80	3.50	Cleve & Ptts	83¼	83⅛	83¼	
295	161⅞	8	Coca Cola	286½	284⅞	284⅞	288½
19¼	15⅛	.50¶	Colgate-Palm-P	17½	17⅛	17½	17½
106¼	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	106	106	106	106
57½	53⅜	3	Coca Cola A	56½	56½	56½	56⅜
41	9	.50b	Collins & Aikman	39¼	38⅜	39¼	38⅝
108	89¾	7	Collins & A pf	107½	107½	107½	107¼
5½	½	..	Colo F & I (h)	3½	3¼	3½	3⅛
25	5	..	Colo P&I pf (h)	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	18
15¾	3⅜	.20b	Columbia Gas	14¾	14	14⅜	14⅜
90	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	90	89½	89½	89½
80	31	5	Columbia G pf B	80½	80½	80½	81
81	34½	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	66	65	66	65½
11¼	4	1¶	Columbian C vtc n	9⅞	9½	9½	9⅝
58	39½	2½	Comm Credit	48⅞	47¾	48⅞	47¾
72	56¼	2.80¶	Comm Inv Tr	58¾	58	58¼	58¼
115½	111	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	112	112	112	112
105	97⅛	4½	Comm I Tr 6½%	99	98	99	98
23¾	16⅝	.80¶	Comm Solvents	20⅞	20½	20⅞	20½
3	¾	..	Comwlth & So	2⅜	2½	2½	2½
21½	9	2b	Congress Cig	21	20½	20½	20½
41½	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	40⅜	40	40⅜	40
49	16	..	Conn Ry & Lt	19½	18⅜	19½	18½
58½	33	..	Conn Ry & Lt pf	34	34	34	34
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	5½	5⅜	5½	5½
22½	14¼	1½¶	Consol Film I pf	19	18⅞	19	18¾
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	9¼	9	9¼	8¾
34¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	32¼	31⅜	32¼	31⅝
102½	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	103¼	103⅛	103⅛	..
4½	1⅜	..	Consol Laundries	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	..
10¼	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	9¼	9	9¼	9
112½	108½	8	Consol Oil pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110½
5	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	3¾	3¾	3¾	
18¼	8¾	..	Container A	18¾	17	18⅛	17⅜
7½	3⅞	..	Container B	7⅛	7¼	7⅜	7
9¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	8⅝	⅛	8⅝	7¾
1⅜	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	1	1	1	1⅛
67¾	40¼	4	Cont Baking pf	65	64½	65	63¾
96½	62¾	3	Cont Can	95	93⅛	95	94
17⅞	7	.55b	Cont Dia Fibre	16½	16¼	16½	16¼
42½	28½	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	42½	42	42½	42½
2	¾	..	Cont Motors	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
25¾	15½	.62½b	Cont Oil	25⅝	25	25⅝	25⅜
60¾	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	60	59½	59¾	60
78⅜	60	3	Corn Products	71¼	70½	71¼	71½
6⅞	4½	..	Coty	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5½
38⅞	35½	2¶	Cream of Wheat	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
17¼	11¼	.25b	Crosley Radio	17¼	16¾	17¼	16¾
48¼	23½	1¶	Crown Cork & S	46½	43½	46½	43¾
47⅜	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	46½	46½	46½	
7¼	3½	..	Crown Zeller vtc	6½	6⅜	6½	6⅜
28	14	..	Crucible Steel	27⅞	26½	27⅞	26
1⅜	1	..	Cuba Co	1	1	1	1
10	5	..	Cuba Ry pf	7	7	7	7¾
8½	5½	..	Cuban Am Sug	6¾	6½	6¾	6½
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	65¾	64	65½	64
47½	39¼	2½	Cudahy Packing	41¼	40¾	40⅝	40¾
22½	15	..	Curtis Publshg	19	18¾	19	18⅞
105¼	80½	7	Curtis Pub pf	100½	100	100½	100¼
3¼	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
10½	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	8⅝	8½	8½	8¼
41	16	..	Cutler Hammer	38⅜	38¼	38⅝	38¼

—D—

57	22¾	..	Deere & Co	55¾	55	55⅝	54½
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	34¾	33½	34⅜	33¼
19⅛	11	..	Del Lack & W	15¼	14⅜	15¼	14⅞
4¾	1½	..	Denver R G pf (h)	2¼	2½	2¼	..
119	65	4	Detroit Edison	116½	116½	116½	117½
50¾	35½	1¶	Devoe & Ray A	43¼	42	43¼	41½
40¾	36½	1½¶	Diamond Match	38¾	38⅛	38¾	38⅛
43½	34⅛	2¶	Dome Mines	39	38¾	38⅝	38½
12⅝	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	9¼	8¾	9¼	9
35	17½	.75b	Douglas A	33¾	33	33¾	33⅝
28	13½	1½e	Dresser A	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
7	3	..	Dunhill Inter	5¾	5	5¾	5
19	12¾	1	Dunlan Milk	15¾	15¾	15¾	
142¼	86⅜	3.60¶	du Pont de Nem	140	137¾	140	138¾

—E—

8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	7¼	6¾	7¼	
167	110½	5¶	Eastman Kodak	166½	165½	166½	165½
164	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	155	155	155	
30B	16⅝	1¶	Eaton Mfg	27¾	27	27¾	27¼
38¾	19⅜	.30b	Elec Auto-Lite	35	33¾	35	34
113½	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	113	113	113	113
10⅝	3⅞	6	Elec Boat	9½	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
8⅝	5⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	7	6⅝	7	6¾
7½	1½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5⅞
26	2½	..	El Pw&L 6%	24	23½	24	24
32	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	25½	24⅝	25½	24⅝
58	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	57½	55⅜	55⅝	55⅜
66	52¾	3	Endicott Johnson	63⅜	63⅜	63⅝	63
132	128¾	7	Endicott John pf	130¾	130¾	130¾	
8¾	1¼	..	Engineers Pub S	7⅛	7	7	7⅛

Business and Industry

Lewis W. Douglas Shows How U. S. Budget Could Be Balanced

Commerce and Finance

Comptroller Sees Best 6 Months In 4 Years for Banks

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13 (AP)—A prosperous period for banks and business was predicted today before the American Bankers' Association by a government official and a British economist, while an industrial leader demanded a reduction in taxes and the cost of Government.

J. F. T. O'Connor, comptroller of currency, said the next six months would be the best for banks in the last four years and Major L. L. B. Angas said he expected a boom that would include heavy industries and retail trade.

Brown Asks Lower Taxes

Lewis H. Brown, president of the Johns-Manville Corporation, sought to enlist the aid of the bankers in a drive for lower taxes and less cost in government.

Mr. O'Connor said national banks had made a profit of 3.93 per cent the first six months of the year and predicted better times. Mr. Brown, head of one of the largest building material companies in the United States, said citizens should demand that every officeholder prove he has done his best to reduce the cost of government.

At the present rate in another 10 or 20 years, he said, two thirds of the American citizens' income may be going for the cost of government and "we won't have any need for taxes because we will, in effect, then be ready for a communistic state."

Mr. O'Connor confined his remarks mainly to rehabilitation work in the national bank field.

Optimistic Outlook

"It has always been my custom simply to present the facts and never to make a prophecy," he said. "These facts, however, and my general knowledge of the banking situation, impel me now to predict that the present six months' period will be the best the banks of the nation have enjoyed for more than four years."

He disclosed that there are still 1423 national banks in receivership, of which 593 with deposits of $1,067,524,707 have been placed in receivership since March 16, 1933.

Mr. O'Connor, like Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, who spoke yesterday, deplored the "overbanked" condition of the country.

"A mad scramble to establish a bank opposite every gasoline station across this continent is not a situation which can be contemplated with any degree of satisfaction," he said.

He noted, however, that only 132 primary national banks had been chartered since Oct. 31, 1932, remarking "this is the smallest number of national banks chartered in any three-year period during the last 30 years."

Bank Earnings

Tracing bank earnings over recent years, Mr. O'Connor said national institutions during the year ended June 30, 1932, suffered a deficit of $139,780,000, or 8.91 per cent based on capital; for the next year, a deficit of $218,384,000, or 14.39 per cent; and for the following year, a deficit of $303,546,000 or 17.46 per cent. On June 30, 1935, the situation was changed, showing a profit of $71,372,000.

Mr. O'Connor viewed the future with optimism, and begged his listeners to do likewise.

Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, who spoke at yesterday's session, told the bankers, "I feel that banks should make more courageous efforts to substitute private for government credit," and outlined an eight-point program which he said would cure banking "abuses."

Plan Approved For Reorganization Of McCrory Stores

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—The so-called Merrill plan for reorganizing McCrory Stores Corp. has been approved by Federal Judge Robert P. Patterson.

This plan, providing for retirement of existing debentures and creditors' claims held by merchants and manufacturers, was said to have the support of most of the merchandise creditors and holders of preferred stock, as well as a stockholders committee representing about one-third of the holders of common stock.

It is estimated that new debentures and new stock issued under the plan will provide $6,000,000 in working capital for the new company after liquidating all indebtedness.

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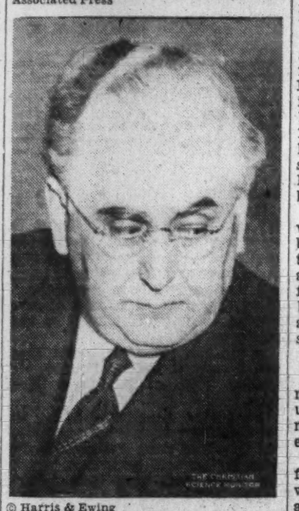

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Above—J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency. Below—Leo T. Crowley, Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Speakers at the American Bankers Association's Convention at New Orleans

Seek to Recover $6,500,000 Stocks For Warner Bros.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—A stockholders' suit seeking to recover stock valued at $6,500,000 for Warner Brothers, Inc., has been filed in the equity division of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Federal Court.

The complaint named as defendants Jack L. Warner and Harry M. Albert, the Renraw (Warner spelled backward) Corporation, and all who have been officers and directors of Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., Goldman, Sachs & Co., and McClure, Jones & Co., since Sept. 1, 1928.

The suit was filed by two Brooklyn attorneys for Martin J. Clougherty of Boston, Mass., on behalf of all stockholders of Warner Brothers Pictures.

The complaint alleged certain "acts and emoluments" on the part of Jack L. Warner and Albert, described as being in complete control of the motion picture company. The corporate firms named are complained against specifically as having been the recipients "without consideration" of blocks of Warner Brothers stock in December, 1928.

Also filed was a complaint to enjoin Warner Brothers officers from voting proxies approving an out-of-court settlement of a similar action once instituted in Manhattan Supreme Court.

South Australia's Finances Improving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—South Australia, which was the first state in Australia to balance its budget since the depression set in, continues to show good progress toward financial recovery. In comparison with last year, there are nearly 10,000 fewer people receiving Government rations and the cost to the state has declined nearly £2000 a week. This is despite a recently introduced higher and more expensive scale of rations for children.

More than half the population has accounts in the Savings Bank of South Australia and in 12 months the number of depositors has increased from 528,416 to 538,600, their balances rising from £21,132,754 to £21,676,754, on which interest paid in the past 12 months was £552,759. The average balance was £62 10s. 4d. representing an increase of 18s. 3d. compared with last year and an increase of £2 13s. 8d. over the figures for 1932-33. There were 88,635 accounts in public and private schools, with a total balance of more than £117,421.

Growers have been receiving higher prices for their wool and at the second sales in Adelaide, the total check amounted to £435,000. The average load was 10½d. a pound as against 7.66d. a pound last year.

Demand for Woolen Goods Increasing, Says Roper

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Secretary Roper reported today demand for woolen goods apparently had increased rather generally this year.

At his press conference he cited data given him by Franklin W. Hobbs, president of the Arlington Woolen Mills, Lawrence, Mass., showing unusual gains in Lawrence as an example.

Lawrence, a woolen mills center, has increased its monthly pay roll to $1,733,000 over last year, a gain of $743,000. Employment has been increased $10,032, while the number of families on relief has been reduced from 1044 to 610.

President Seeks Interest Rate Cut For Real Estate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—Following his declaration that "evidences of a great recovery are at every hand," contained in a letter to the American Bankers' Association, President Roosevelt today declared that easy money rates should apply to real estate and securities as well as commercial paper, in order to promote definite business revival.

Mr. Roosevelt's comment was made at his press conference today, which was devoted almost entirely to a discussion of existing money rates. The proper interest on real estate loans, he said in answer to a question, should be at least under 6 per cent.

Efforts are being made, the President said, to obtain uniform rates all over the country. Conditions in some sections are less stabilized than in others, so that rates cannot be uniform.

In former days, Mr. Roosevelt said, what were known as "pirate rates" prevailed in some quarters. In Georgia, for example, he recalled, it had been almost impossible to borrow on farm land at even 8 or 10 per cent. There is no reason now, he declared, why low money rates should not be extended on good farm lands, pointing out that savings banks invest mostly in real estate.

Answering a question, Mr. Roosevelt said that criticism of banks, by bank examiners, for making real estate loans comes only when too large a share of funds are invested in that form. Rates naturally should be based on the degree of risk, he added, with a lower rate for the slightest amount of risk.

President Cites Example

Bank portfolios are encouraging now, Mr. Roosevelt went on, but an unintelligent use of these assets might slow down rather than accelerate recovery.

He cited the following example from his own experience—a man who had contracted to buy a farm and was able to pay 60 per cent cash, and desired a 40 per cent mortgage. after shopping around at various banks, the best he could get was 6 per cent, although the land was good property.

The President was asked what he considered the interest rate should have been, and it was at this point that he declared "at least under 6 per cent." High rates, he said, were slowing things up.

On another topic, the President revealed that he was looking into a joint study of the Federal Power Commission, the New York State Power Authority and army engineers as to means of protecting Niagara Falls from continuing rock slides and the cutting back of the river.

California Asked To Join Interstate Oil Control Pact

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 13 (AP)—The American Petroleum Institute, through its leaders, urged California today to join the interstate oil control compact, already ratified by Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and Illinois.

Axtell J. Byles, president, expressed hope California would join, "thus co-operating with her sister states in serving national as well as local interests." California is the largest oil-producing state outside the compact.

Byles said the oil industry had increased employment 37 per cent above the depression low, had shortened hours 30 per cent and raised wages.

C. E. Arnott, New York, chairman of the marketing committee, urged adoption of a voluntary code of fair marketing practices, to which he said the NRA oil code pointed the way.

British Business Men to Tour India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A party of British businessmen left here last week to tour India, Burma and Ceylon for the purpose of studying the possibilities of extending the market for British goods in these countries and of increasing the purchase by the United Kingdom of the productions of Indian, Ceylon and Burmese industries.

The tour was arranged by the Association of Indian Municipalities, and the party will spend two months in visiting 27 towns in a train especially provided by the Indian railway authorities.

"It is the first industrial trip of its kind ever undertaken," said Dr. E. Esdaile, manager of the Association of Indian Municipalities; "and as these (Indian) municipalities spend some £25,000,000 sterling per annum there is ample scope for trade.

"The response to our invitation has been striking," Dr. Esdaile explained, "and is evidence of the keen desire of British industrialists as a whole to develop trade with India and Ceylon. Both countries have reached important turning points in their histories and the opportunities now presented to business men are many and varied."

Building League Says FHA Interest Rates Too Low

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13 (AP) — A committee of the United States Building and Loan League attacked the Federal Housing Administration's interest rates as too low.

"Actually and in theory, the Federal Housing Administration has been concentrating on a 5 per cent blanket rate," asserted a report drafted by the league's committee on home building and home owning. "The economic factors which determine normal and economic interest were overlooked, no consideration being given for varying degrees of risk."

The World's Business

Lewis W. Douglas's Plan for Balancing the Budget —Would Replace WPA and PWA With a Dole

By H. B. E.

LEWIS W. DOUGLAS, Mr. Roosevelt's first Director of the Budget, is probably the sharpest critic of the Administration's fiscal policy. I do not agree with everything he says. His castor-oil economics are too spartan for me. But I agree that the time is overdue when public thought should be concerned with the need for balancing the budget. For this reason I went to see Mr. Douglas at his office in the new Rockefeller Building, where he is an executive of the American Cyanamid Company.

* * *

"Why is an annual budget balance a first principle with you?" I inquired.

The fact is that a balanced budget annually is not upheld even by orthodox economists, let alone by such unorthodox economists as J. M. Keynes. Even the Biblical Joseph, Pharaoh's Chancellor of the Exchequer, practiced a seven-year balancing corresponding with the business cycle.

"I understand the Keynes argument," he said, apparently smelling the Keynesian in me. "But where is your 'red light' if you don't use the calendar. The fisc has to be put in a straitjacket so that it won't be debauched, especially in a democracy." Joseph, of course, was working for a dictatorship.

"Do not forget," Mr. Douglas went on, "that deficits financed by selling government obligations to banks are visions for the reason that they are as inflationary as printing money, though insidious and delaying. Deficits financed by the sale of bonds to individuals who buy them out of past savings are not inflationary, but can be criticized on the score that, to the extent to which they are absorbed by the government for nonproductive purposes, they are prevented from being employed in productive enterprises which provide jobs."

My next inquiry was to ask how Mr. Douglas himself would balance the budget. I discovered that he had a positive scheme. It does not allow for an exact balance at the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936. A small deficit is provided for. A strict balance, however, would appear in the accounts for June 30, 1937. Telling me to follow him with my pencil, Mr. Douglas himself used one as he began:

"When I left Washington departmental costs, including interest on the public debt, but excluding AAA bounty payments, were under $2,700,000,000. Add to this amount public works contracts already let which must be liquidated, $1,000,000,000. I will add for direct relief $1,250,000,000. The total, you will find, is $4,950,000,000. That is the expenditure side. Now for the revenue side. Let us take the recent estimate of revenue, $3,800,000,000, exclusive of processing taxes. (I have doubt, incidentally, that this amount will be collected). Now convert the RFC into a partly liquidated agency—in other words, start to redeem its assets—say, $1,000,000,000. Total, $4,800,000,000. You will find that expenditures are more than revenues to the amount of over $100,000,000. That would be the *deficit.*

* * *

"But I would provide for balance in the following year's accounts. For 1937 I would hold the departments to the same figure for costs, $2,700,000,000, allow another $500,000,000 for public works contracts already let, and another $1,250,000,000 for direct relief. That totals $4,450,000,000. On the revenue side we may take the prevailing estimates of $3,800,000,000 plus $100,000,000 for expected increase in revenue for the fiscal year, 1937, add $1,000,000,000 for the final liquidation of the RFC, and we have a total of $4,900,000,000, giving a surplus of $450,000,000, applicable to debt retirement.

"This is a practical policy. Of course, the plan is based on the situation that existed when I left Washington. Since then there may have been so many public works contracts let that you cannot achieve this program. In that event I would propose that we boost taxes to cover the additional amount. And if you insist on including work relief and perpetuation of the emergency credit agencies. I should insist on taxation. But, frankly, I don't know where you are going to get your taxes."

We launched into a discussion of tax problems which, in view of Mr. Douglas's acknowledged position as an authority, was very enlightening. But it was more or less a side issue. For Mr. Douglas's budget, as will be seen, throws all the emphasis on the reduction of expenditures, not the collection of new revenues.

"Your plan rests upon a considerable winding up of the emergency expenditures," I said, looking up from my figures and making a mental note of the expenditures left out. "Where is the CCC, for instance?"

"Out," responded Mr. Douglas, shortly. "We cannot afford it. It is a desirable thing to continue if we could afford it. But would it not be better to discontinue what one cannot afford in the interest of 125,000,000 people?"

* * *

"And the RFC?"

"That's out, too, and the AAA and all the other credit agencies which have bolstered up the unsound debt created by our past sins. We ought to have done with bailing out. Let the private economy have a chance to throw off its dead flesh."

"And work relief? I see you cut that item considerably and make an allowance for direct relief in its place, meaning the dole, I suppose."

"The difference between work relief and direct relief is sheer waste," responded Mr. Douglas. "I hardly think there is any need to rub that in nowadays. Even General Johnson now says that the combined WPA-PWA program of made-work is an 'obvious and fantastical flop.'" So far from relieving unemployment, so far from helping re-employment, it is creating a shortage of work. We heard enough about that during last harvest-time. Now it is admitted by the new Works Progress Administrator in New York City. He says the WPA is so pleasant, interesting and secure that people just go on it to stay. That might have been foreseen. The 1¼ billions I have put into the two budgets should be appropriated and expended for relief, to be allocated to the states under conditions precedent to the grant."

"Such as?"

"Such as the application of the 'Means Test.' Britain came to the 'Means Test' after many years of bitter experience. Other conditions should be that the states and localities should assume a larger portion, that compensation paid should be considerably less than the prevailing wage rate in the locality, and that the money should be administered by a nonpartisan, efficient organization. The responsibility of choosing between work relief or direct relief would consequently be thrown back on the states where the responsibility rightly belongs."

* * *

Mr. Douglas's amiable face became animated as he launched himself into the wastefulness of present expenditures. By this time America knows his views on this subject. So, thinking of obtaining a view of Mr. Douglas when the expenditures were first proposed in New Deal councils, I asked him what his attitude had been when the PWA was mooted. A public works-er myself, though not if it freezes the cost-structure, I was hoping that he had not stamped altogether on the idea.

"Since I left Washington I have never told tales out of school," Mr. Douglas shot back.

"But the outlines of the various attitudes expressed, including your own, are in Harold L. Ickes's book 'Back to Work,' I interrupted. Mr. Ickes, however, was reticent as to details.

"Well, it is well known that I was opposed to the PWA. But I said, 'If you want a PWA, take $200,000,000, and use it for the purpose of driving down the present high costs of construction materials and building trades labor that are impeding recovery.' We might have done that with such a sum as a bait. The money, then, would have been returned to us in recovery promotion many times over. Instead of that, they used many times more money, and actually have supported and boosted prices which are out of line with incomes. Now we must wind it up."

* * *

Drastic? Mr. Douglas certainly is. Which, as I took my leave, persuaded me that he could be running for nothing but his own convictions. Otherwise he would have yielded a few concessions from his rigid economic liberalism.

Hosiery Output Up 17 P. C. in September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—Hosiery mills shipped 10,816,410 dozen pairs during the month of September, an increase of 17 per cent over the preceding month and 34 per cent over September of last year, according to the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers.

Much of the gain in September shipments is attributed to three factors, namely, the NRA decision of last May, which had the immediate effect of postponing demand for hosiery, heavy purchasing by wholesalers and retailers in anticipation of rising hosiery prices, and the maintenance of increased business activity throughout the country.

Shipments during the first three quarters of the current year were 5 per cent higher than for the corresponding period of last year.

Price of Autos Drops Materially in 10 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—The average price paid per horsepower for automobiles in 1925 was $31.50, today the average per "horse" is $7.80, a decline of 75 per cent, according to the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

Unable to get an adequate measure of the amazing increase in value of the car buyer's dollar through conventional treatment because of the striking changes in the vehicle of today as against that of a decade ago, the statisticians turned to horsepower, weight and size as basic factors for comparative purposes.

Calculating the price on the basis of weight, they found that the average price had the cars been sold by the pound would have been 41 cents per pound in 1925.

Today, the average price is 23 cents a pound, a decrease of 44 per cent, with many new features thrown in for good measure which were not available in 1925.

If inches of wheelbase is used as the standard, the figures show that where 10 years ago the average price of automobile transportation was $9.60 an inch, today it is $5.90, or a decrease of 39 per cent.

No Danger of Oil Shortage in U. S., Asserts Institute

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 13 (AP)—A flat statement that there is no danger of oil shortage in the United States was coupled with the declaration that federal domination would "mean a calamity to the industry" by the executive committee of the American Petroleum Institute.

The committee's report was made to the institute as Axtell J. Byles, president, told the organization's sixteenth annual convention here "there is no power under the Federal Constitution for the Federal Government to control the production of oil. That power is left to the states."

Wants Tax Reduction

Baird H. Markham of New York, chairman of the American Petroleum Industries Committee, pleaded for reductions in taxes.

"State and federal gasoline taxes paid on the average gallon of gasoline," he said, "are equivalent to a sales tax of 40 per cent of the retail price."

The tentative draft of a code of fair marketing practices for the industry was outlined by C. E. Arnott, New York, chairman of the Division of Marketing General Committee.

"A report of 1925 calculated the known, proved resources as 5,321,000,000 barrels of petroleum," the executive committee reported. "In the 10 years since then 8,692,000,000 barrels have been produced, the authorities agree today we have over 12,000,000,000 barrels of proved reserves.

Huge Reserve

"But that is not all. In the last decade science, technology and invention have so widened our horizon that whoever is familiar with the facts concedes that the reserves still to be located and developed are much greater than they have ever before been estimated."

Mr. Byles pointed out the number of motor vehicles in this country had increased from 8000 in 1900 to nearly 26,000,000 this year, and the executive committee estimated they would reach 37,100,000 by 1960.

Yet Mr. Byles asserted:

"Rapid advances in science suggest that the question may some day be not 'how long will our supply of petroleum last?' but rather 'how can we use our supply of petroleum?'"

Demand for Steel Is Expanding in Various Channels

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Placing steel production at 54 per cent of capacity, a rise of 1½ points above last week and the highest since the first week of February, Iron Age in its weekly review asserts that demand for the metal has expanded in various consuming channels.

Conforming to the increase in production activities, scrap metal prices have strengthened, lifting the publication's composite from $12.58 to $12.75 a ton.

"Railroad buying is steadily improving, automotive demand has shown a further gain, government-financed construction projects are being expedited, and, finally, the expectation of higher prices has resulted in considerable anticipatory covering," the review declared.

"The recent advance of $2 a ton on billets, blooms, slabs and skelp is primarily responsible for the current movement to get under cover on finished steel. . . .

"Although increased material costs and the possibility of wage advances at the mills would seem to make higher finished steel prices inevitable, definite moves in that direction are still lacking.

"The reluctance of certain mills to disturb existing quotations is reflected in reports that prices of shapes, plates, bars and pipe will remain unchanged at least for the time being.

"Motorcar makers are taking steel more freely than at any time since the grand rush for material of last January and February."

Mexico's Sugar Crop Gain Put at 19 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—Sugar crop in Mexico for the 1935-36 season is forecast at 315,000 long tons, compared with 64,000 tons last season, an increase of 51,000 tons, or about 19 per cent, according to Lamborn & Co. Harvesting is expected to start late this month.

The size of the coming crop, together with the carry-over of approximately 100,000 tons from the previous year's production is causing concern among producers as it is believed a serious surplus problem will be created. Lamborn's advices state that agreement has been reached to restrict the 1936-37 crop to 272,000 long tons.

Consumption of sugar in Mexico during the year ending Aug. 31, 1935, totaled 222,000 tons, which comprised 58,000 tons old-crop sugars carried over from 1933, and approximately 164,000 tons from the 1934-35 crop.

Port Authorities Study Uniform Terminal Rate

HOUSTON, Texas, Nov. 13 (AP)—Proposed federal legislation to make port-terminal charges uniform occupied attention of the American Association of Port Authorities at its annual convention opened here Nov. 11. Most of the major United States and Canadian ports were represented.

Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coordinator of Transportation, told the association that many terminal operating companies did not make a sufficient charge for such services as dockage, wharfage and handling, and that legislation was needed to correct this condition. J. Russell Wait of Houston, president of the association, appointed a committee to confer with Eastman.

Federal Prizes For 'Baby Bond' Posters

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 13

THE Government now offers $1000 in prizes for the best posters advertising "Baby Bonds."

The Treasury's announcement of the contest today called for "an imaginative, lucid, telling design calculated to increase the sale of savings bonds."

First prize is $500, with another $500 to be awarded on recommendations of a jury of awards, headed by Secretary Morgenthau. Entries must be in by Dec. 17. No signed design will be accepted.

Sharp Increase In Farmers' Cash Income Reported

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Farmers' cash receipts from sales of principal products during the first nine months of this year were said today to have totaled $4,215,217,000.

The Agriculture Department, reporting that figure, compared it with $3,892,052,000 in the same period of 1934 and $3,238,853,000 in the first nine months of 1933. The figures did not include AAA benefit payments.

Decreased receipts were reported for Maine, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Wyoming, New Mexico and Arizona.

An increase of 7 per cent was reported in the North Atlantic states while receipts in the East North Central states were said to be 23 per cent larger than the first nine months of 1934. This increase was attributed to higher livestock prices.

A decrease of 6 per cent was reported for South Atlantic and a decrease of 1 per cent for South Central states.

Through August this year, the department said, AAA rental and benefit payments totaled $349,614,000, compared with $250,369,000 in the first eight months of 1934 and $7,517,000 in the corresponding period of 1933.

Manufacturers Urged To Attend Congress Of Industry Dec. 4

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Robert L. Lund, chairman of the board of the National Association of Manufacturers, has issued a call to representatives of industry to meet here next month to consider their problems and "formulate a definite program" prior to the NRA conferences and the convening of Congress.

The industrial men, according to Mr. Lund's schedule, will participate in the Congress of American Industry to be held on Dec. 4 and 5.

Speakers will include Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corp.; J. W. Madden, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board; Dr. Neil Carothers, of Lehigh University, and Harold G. Moulton, president of the Brookings Institution, Washington.

In announcing the conference Mr. Lund said: "Industry can best serve the country at this time by working conjunctively toward the common goal of recovery. To this end I urge that every manufacturer, large or small, who can possibly do so join in the Congress of American Industry in New York next month. Out of it will come a cross-section of industrial thought which should be a potent factor in lifting the nation back on to its feet economically."

Dairy Products Use Near Post-War Peak

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Increased per capita consumption during 1934 of butter, cheese, condensed and evaporated milk is reported by the Agriculture Department.

Butter consumption, the department said, was estimated at 18.01 pounds per capita, near the post-war peak of 18.13 pounds reached in 1924.

Cheese consumption in 1934 was put at 4.84 pounds each for every man, woman and child. This was the largest figure on record. Consumption of condensed and evaporated milk was 14.99 pounds, or largest in 16 years.

Netherlands Bank Discount Rate Cut

AMSTERDAM, Neth., Nov. 13 (AP)—The Bank of the Netherlands today reduced its discount rate from 4 per cent to 3½ per cent.

The reduction of the bank rate, the third such cut in recent weeks, was due to the continued easing of the monetary position, said authorities, and also to the improvement of the bank's gold position.

Greater Control Over Exchanges Sought by SEC

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—The Securities and Exchange Commission, it was learned here today, is contemplating asking Congress as soon as it meets for new legislation extending its present limited control over the stock markets and security issues to cover much larger proportion of all securities and exchanges.

Word of the commission's intent got out as the result of a conference of investment bankers here yesterday. The bankers, it is understood, expressed grave concern over the condition of many small exchanges which are in danger of being forced out of business by the competition of over-the-counter transactions.

It is pointed out that many of these exchanges rely heavily on their unlisted departments for profitable operation. Such departments will automatically be closed unless Congress specifically legislates for their continuance before next June.

In the light of this situation the investment bankers asked James M. Landis, chairman of the commission, whether the commission's powers under Section 15 of the Act were sufficient to force registration of companies whose securities now move only in over-the-counter transactions. Such registration, it is indicated, would bring securities of such companies into the regular markets.

The answer was that Section 5 could be rewritten in much clearer form. Some light on his meaning was provided by another statement that the commission was resolved to force registration of the larger over-the-counter companies in an attempt to secure from them corporate information comparable to that now obtained from companies listed on the exchanges.

It is assumed that the commission has definitely embarked on a policy of securing maximum possible registration, the only difficulty consisting of the best method to be employed. The mere ban of a company's securities from the exchanges, it is felt, would be unsatisfactory since many might accept the consequences rather than register with a resultant damage to the stockholders as well as a loss of business to the exchanges.

One device for circumventing this danger under consideration is a tax on all companies which fail to register.

The committee of bankers was headed by Oliver J. Troster, president of the New York Security Dealer's Association.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Women Who Steadfastly Work for a Lasting Peace

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

In a Cause Precious to Women

Members of W. I. L. a Proof of Their Loyal Work

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TUCKED in among the high-shouldered little houses of Boston's Beacon Hill, on a quiet back street that once knew almost no sound except the clop-clop of finely matched carriage horses on their way back to mouthfuls of fragrant hay, is a Little Club House with a Big Dream. It used to be somebody's stable, and because of this the lines of the spacious main room, with its rough beams and its big fireplace, have a lingering picturesqueness. Gone are the box stalls with their impatient stamping and their softly tentative whinnies; and instead of a ladder, a stairway leads up to the old hayloft, from which offices along a gallery now look down upon the groups that congregate in the attractive room below. For this is 6 Byron Street, and to Bostonians it means many a dynamic meeting of women who have at heart, more than all else, the cause of peace.

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, happily, is not confined to Boston; and happily, too, the women of the world who work for peace are so many that they cannot be efficiently compassed within one organization. The conviction that we must ceaselessly work to do away with war is held in greater or less degree by women the world over, and counts among its supporters both individuals and organized groups. But W. I. L. (as it is affectionately abbreviated) has, to me at least, seemed like a pillar of fire leading women into active work for this cause that should mean so much to all of us.

Its objects, as listed in that excellent book "Angels and Amazons," by Inez Haynes Irwin, are:

"To promote that peace between nations, races, and classes, which is based on justice and good-will; to outlaw war; to substitute law for war; and to co-operate with women of all countries in carrying out the policies formulated at International Congresses of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom."

Organized in 1915 it has held international congresses in many parts of the world, has banded women of more than a dozen countries into active work for a better expression of world friendship, has conducted courses and summer schools, has held conferences for the study of race problems, has launched and sponsored petitions in behalf of friendly treaties, and has taken the initiative in supporting many moves designed to further universal disarmament and world peace. In this week that led off with a commemoration of the Armistice, it is a point of tribute to remind ourselves that many of the reforms it has urged, have been written into the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Kellogg Peace Pact and other international documents.

Among its friends and leaders are women whose names mean much in their own nations. Co-founder, and honorary president until her passing, was our own Jane Addams, citizen of the United States and of the world. News of W. I. L. activities is likely to contain the names of such women as Presicent Mary Woolley, Judge Florence Allen, Miss Gertrude Baer of Germany, Miss Margaret Bondfield of Great Britain, and Dr. Alice Masaryk of Czech 'ovakia.

My own appreciation of these women is based largely on contacts with the members who have their local headquarters in the one-time stable at 6 Byron Street, on Beacon Hill—the Little Club House with the Big Dream. There is expressed in these workers for peace a fervor akin to a burning faith. I never knew a group whose members individually and collectively seemed more in earnest or more "on the job." Go to a meeting of the League of Nations Union, the National Council for Prevention of War, the World Peace Foundation or any other group or section of a group expressing as its purpose a better articulation between nations and peoples, and you will find among its stanch supporters a backing of W. I. L. members. Their love of the Big Dream finds active expression in their lives.

We women, to whom the cause of peace and good will among nations is a natural and fervent thing, owe much to the steadfast loyalty of such workers. On my part, as I follow with affection and gratitude the life expression of such exponents of this ideal as Jane Addams and her kind, I can only renew my efforts to be alert to see, and selfless enough to carry on my own work in its service, whatever it may be; seeking to be worthy of walking in the footsteps of those women who have down the years, worked with such conviction and such vision, for a lasting peace.

Millicent Taylor

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Afternoon Gown in Black Crepe de Chine, With Inserts of Fine Black Chantilly Lace Appliquéd by Hand. By Jenny

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Two Views of a Hostess Gown in Accordion Pleated Lacquer-Red Crepe, With Bands of Gold Sequins

A Carnival of Winter Hats

We Trip It Under the Bright Fantastic Chapeaux

By Elene Foster

Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

TO CLEVER Madame Agnes we award "la médaille d'or" for the most extraordinary exhibition of millinery (and I feel that I am quite safe in saying this) that Paris has seen. Even the chapeaux of the Second Empire, with their trailing plumes and elaborate trimmings could not compete with the pageant of ultra-modern millinery with which Mme. Agnes opened her new salons in the Faubourg St. Honoré.

Corn-flower blue was the color of the day and each guest was presented with a boutonnière of these flowers, which, at home, we call "bachelor's buttons" (I wonder why!). At the door of the main salon, Mme. Agnes received her guests in a frock of corn-flower blue crêpe, with a wreath of the flowers outlining the round neck and with her short, curly hair dyed the same brilliant blue!

The models were either of the cornflower color or of a darker blue with trimmings of the lighter tone. So far, so good! But when it comes to describing the hats, I can only throw up my hands in despair, for they are simply indescribable. It is my own private opinion that Madame Agnes received her inspiration for the great majority of the models from the queer headgear which one finds tucked away in the paper "snapcrackers" beloved to children. As a matter of fact, I recognized several familiar old friends. There was the Dolly Varden pancake with a chin strap or band across the back; the high chef's cap, in this case in bright blue velvet with a long, thin ostrich feather standing straight up in the front; the jester's cap with its peaked crown and tiny rolled brim with a huge quill stuck through the side; the grandmother's bonnet with its wide satin strings tied under the chin and a mass of golden dahlias in the front and there were "soldier caps" of golden lamé, exactly like those that children make by folding newspapers—a veritable carnival of millinery!

Astonishing Shapes

And besides these reminders of our childhood there were ultra-modern hats inspired by aeroplanes and modern machinery, made of stiff felt in all sorts of fantastic twists and wings and curlicues. Ospreys, paradise plumes and birds were the favorite trimmings but no one of these, thank goodness, would be allowed to pass the portals of the United States Customs House. O, and one must not forget the veils—an important item of the collection. They were very full and long, reaching to the waistline and attached to the back and sides of the hat (never covering the face). If the hat had a strap or bandeau at the back, this held the veil tightly over the hair like an old-fashioned hairnet. I seem to remember having seen this type of veil in old Venetian pictures.

There is a good deal of speculation as to the influence which these amazing chapeaux will have on the winter modes, for there is no denying that the collection teems with new ideas. It will be interesting to see how these ideas will be modified and adapted for ordinary wear.

And now let's talk a bit about our winter frocks. At this writing, only one house, Molyneux, has shown the autumn collection and a charming collection it was, simple, lady-like, wearable and smart. I was particularly attracted by the evening gowns, all of a comfortable ankle-length. Some were in princess style, moulded to the figure by shirring at the front or sides, others had a rather full skirt and a plain bodice cut straight across with narrow shoulder straps. One model, which is sure to be a great success, was repeated in three different colors, pale gray, dull pink and light blue. Of soft, silk crepe, the skirt is accordion pleated with a strip of the material tied loosely about the waist. The bodice, also pleated, is crossed surplice fashion at both the front and back. Not a flower, not an ornament of any sort and yet it was as smart as smart could be. This would be a particularly practical model for the traveler for if care is taken in laying the pleats when packing, it will reach its journey's end as good as new.

Accordion Pleating Popular

Accordion pleating, by the by, is popular for afternoon and hostess gowns. Mme. Lanvin is showing a number of the latter which are especially interesting. The model shown in the sketch, of lacquer red crepe embroidered in gold sequins, is typical. This is the kind of frock which is useful for all sorts of home entertaining, for the afternoon tea, the informal dinner and small evening affairs.

Another form of the hostess gown, also sponsored by Mme. Lanvin, consists of a long tunic worn with a plain skirt of contrasting color. I remember one of these which consists of a white satin skirt and a long tunic of pale, dull blue georgette with big bishop's sleeves embroidered in little silver sequins with a belt of the sequins and another, a long gold lamé tunic with belt of gold and jet sequins worn with a tight black velvet skirt. These tunics have plain, round necks and when of heavy material, like the lamé, are cut down to a point at the back of the waist-line.

And speaking of hostess gowns, Jodelle has several unique models inspired by the Italian masterpieces, which are very effective for the woman who can wear such picturesque clothes. Of heavy satin or satin brocades, in deep wine, Veronese brown or soft, Italian green, these have a very full, gathered skirt, a bodice with full basques and huge puffed sleeves with bands of the heaviest jewelled passementarie at the neck and wrists and often forming a girdle.

My thoughts often stray to my friend the "middle-aged woman living in a small community," of whose letter I told you some time ago. You remember that she deplored the passing of the old traditional French dressmaking, and I am always on the lookout for models which will prove that the old traditions still remain. It is, therefore, especially for her that I am sending the sketch of the charming little black crepe afternoon frock designed by Madame Jenny. Here, I am sure, is a model after her own heart, and I am only sorry that the sketch does not show the infinite number of tiny stitches, by which the fine edges of the lace are appliqued to the crepe—and all by hand! This is the sort of afternoon frock for which Madame Jenny is justly celebrated.

As I have spoken only of the semiformal type of evening gown, I am delighted to be able to send you a sketch of one of the more elaborate models, one of the latest creations of that truly great artist, Madeleine Vionnet. The puffed sleeve, the full, elaborately trimmed skirt and the general air of elegance are typical of the models which Mme. Vionnet has created for the winter season.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Evening Gown in Crisp Red and Black Changeable Taffeta. By Vionnet

Churchgoer's Sunday Dinner

You, Too, May Welcome Answers to Mrs. H's Question

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

I always look forward to reading the Women's Page and recently have particularly enjoyed the article on surprises for the lunch boxes which appeared in the Sept. 11 issue.

Now I wonder if you or some of the other readers could help me with a new problem I have.

I have always stayed at home from church, as there have always been some small babies in the family and I have had dinner ready when the others returned. But now that all the babies are big enough to attend Sunday School I am able to attend church; but I seem to have some difficulty in arranging dinner so it is not too late.

If I have it all prepared before we go, it's cold and flat when we return, and if I try to prepare it afterward, that is not satisfactory either.

I thought there might be some others who have solved this and could give me a little help.

(Mrs.) M. V. H.

[Your Editor knew of one homemaker and mother who, she was sure, would be able to share good ideas on this subject. Therefore, she asked this friend to write us an answer to your question. We print it here, and we shall be glad to print further letters on this subject as they come in. Thank you for bringing it up.—Editor.]

Dear Editor:

Mrs. H.'s letter regarding the Sunday dinner problem brings back to my thought those years when in our family we were finding the answers to the same questions—what to have, and how to cook it in our absence, so to speak. Much of the answer pointed to the possibilities of the slow oven.

In the first place, we would have just homely things on Sunday, we decided. And we found we liked them, too!

We cooked nearly everything in the roasting pan. I think our favorite was beef stew. We cooked the meat for an hour or two on top of the stove, and then just before leaving for church it was emptied into the roasting pan, the prepared whole carrots, onions and potatoes were added, and the pan covered and placed in a slow oven. (Do not forget the salt.) When we came home we found our dinner deliciously tender and ready to be served. If one likes the oven-roasted flavor rather than the steam-cooked, the cover may be left off for a few minutes before taking out of the oven—while we change our dresses.

We liked baked pork chops, too. Put a tablespoonful of rice, a slice of onion, a ring of green pepper and seasoning on each chop, and pour over all a can of tomatoes. Cook the potatoes (whole) with the rest.

Sometimes we had fricasseed chicken. The fowl can be cooked tender the night before, or in the morning if one is up early enough. This dinner was just a little later, as it took a half hour to boil the potatoes and make the biscuits—our family simply had to have mashed potatoes and hot biscuits with chicken and gravy!

After that it was time for a meat loaf. Do you put celery in your meat loaf? A cup and half, or more, diced, to three pounds of meat makes a fine flavor. This loaf is good, I think, without onion, but cook the onions, whole, and the potatoes in the pan. Pour over all a can of tomatoes, or just a cupful of water.

There are many variations of the old familiar items, and after one has acquired the roasting-pan habit it becomes not only the natural and convenient thing, but downright fun to cook the Sunday dinner while sitting in church and forgetting all about it.

(Mrs.) A. W. B.

Old-Fashioned Brown Sauce

Brown sauce can be used in three different dishes. My mother used to make it and we all liked it.

The Recipe

To
2 tablespoons butter add
3 tablespoons flour. Stir over the fire in a heavy pan until real brown. Add water (or soup stock) to make sauce the consistency desired. Salt and pepper to taste. Add
½ cup sliced onion
10 whole cloves. Let this simmer about five minutes. Add
2 tablespoons vinegar. (More vinegar may be added if desired.)

Dish No. 1

Cut cooked soup meat into 1-inch pieces. Add brown sauce and let simmer until meat is warmed through.

Dish No. 2

While brown sauce is boiling break into it one egg at a time. About 6 or 8 may be added. If eggs are preferred soft, boil two minutes, if hard about three minutes.

Dish No. 3

3 slices of bread (dark bread preferred). Soak in cold water until soft, and squeeze out water. Add
1 pound ground round steak
⅓ cup minced onion
1 egg
2 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt
dash pepper. Mix well and form into balls about the size of a walnut. Add these to the boiling brown sauce. Boil about 15 minutes. Serves six.

Any of these three dishes is very good served with mashed potatoes.

Toasted Ham Sandwich

Chop ⅓ cup mustard pickle with 1⅓ cups minced ham and mix well. Butter 5 slices of bread and spread 5 unbuttered pieces with the ham mixture, covering with the buttered slices. Beat an egg and add ¼ cup milk. Dip each sandwich lightly in the egg mixture and place on a buttered pan. Toast each side until brown.

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Saying 'Good Night' to the House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A PLEASANT practice as well as an efficient system may be instituted with happy results by a homemaker, if just before going to bed she goes slowly through the rooms and says "Good night" to the house.

A few last-minute touches will often make the difference between the untidy, disheartening appearance of a room, and the serene expectancy caught in the atmosphere of an orderly, attractive home at any time. One New England grandmother used to say, "We must tidy the house before we go to bed because there might be a fire in the night and we wouldn't want the firemen to find things upset."

Although that reason may not appeal to us in these modern days, there is a satisfaction and peace in the knowledge that we will wake in a house itself ready for the day. Newspapers arranged neatly, books put away, sewing in order, letters filed, clothes hung in proper places, flowers and plants cared for, important articles at hand, and cushions on a divan patted and plumped into cosy sleekness, all add to the wholesome, comfortable atmosphere in a home and take but a few minutes of time to accomplish the last thing at night.

The family wakes to find things are in place; and what a comfort to find things in their proper places in the morning! The rooms seem to have a bright, alert look as if they said, "Here we are, all ready for you." It is so much easier to start the day right when greeted with order and neatness. One feels a lift of the heart in the solace, and inspiration of morning beauty in common things.

One husband used to tell his friends proudly about his wife's habit of "touching up" the rooms, as he called it. "She doesn't seem to do much to them," he would explain smilingly, "but she gives a pat here and a touch there, she moves something one way and something else another way, and before you know it the whole place looks better."

To say "Good night" to a house by walking slowly through each room brings it to order and beauty by means of little homemaking touches here and there, making it ready for service for its new day.

Crewel and Outline Stitches

Fourth of eight lessons in simple embroidery

By Lilian Joy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

STEM or crewel stitch is one of the simplest and most useful stitches in embroidery, both as an outline and as a filling for designs of all kinds. It is shown in the photograph in a design of a single

STEM STITCH

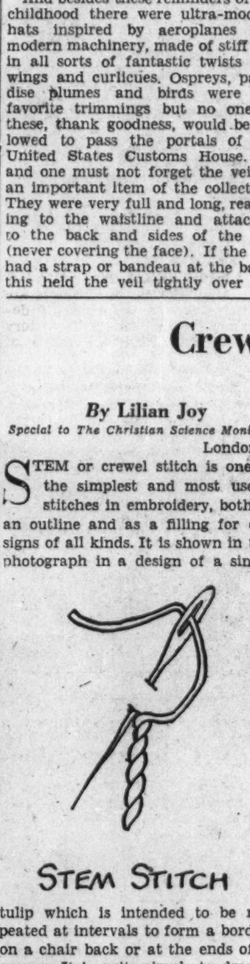
tulip which is intended to be repeated at intervals to form a border on a chair back or at the ends of a runner. It is quite simple to draw.

Stitches used: The stem is done in stem stitch outline while the tulip itself is in shaded stem stitch filling. The leaves are in outline stitch.

Colors: Three strands of stranded silk or cotton are used for the embroidery in the following colors: pale pink, pale rose, deep rose, scarlet, pale apple green, dark jade, pale jade.

For a Chair Back

If embroidered on a chair back use parchment linen. Cut off a length of 24 inches. The width should vary to suit the individual chair. For a wide divan chair it should be about 20 inches. Arrange your design to make four tulips come at equal distances, and transfer it to the linen as described in Lesson 2, about 2½ inches from the edge.



Tulip Design to Be Worked in a Row of Three or Four on Chairback in Stranded Cotton in Outline and Stem Stitch and Stem Stitch Filling

STEM STITCH FILLING

To do a tulip start on the right and work six rows of stem stitch in pale pink right round the center petal. Then work three rows of pale rose and fill in the center with scarlet. For the outer petals work from the inside two rows of pale rose and one row of deep rose and at the widest part a row of scarlet. The stem is worked in light green stem stitch. The outlines of the leaves are in dark jade and the inner lines in light jade outline stitch.

When the embroidery is finished turn up an inch wide double hem and tack it. Secure it with a line of overcast running or of twisted chain stitch in dark jade. These stitches were given in Lessons 1 and 3.

Stem or Crewel

Stem or crewel stitch: Hold the work toward you. Start on the traced line and keeping the thread away to the right, insert the needle a little above on the traced line bringing it out halfway between this point and where it first emerged. Insert the needle again a half length ahead of the first stitch bringing it out where this stitch ended. This makes a series of even stitches, each advancing half a length beyond the previous one. If a broader line is wanted the needle may be inserted a little to the right of the traced line and returned on the line.

Stem Stitch Filling

Stem stitch filling: This is worked in lines of stem stitch placed close together. In each line the point of the needle should always be inserted on a line with the starting point of the stitch in the previous line. This means that the first stitch in each line varies in length, but that the remainder of the stitches run diagonally across the filling in even rows. This stitch was much used in the beautiful old English embroideries such as are to be seen at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Outline Stitch

Outline stitch: Outline stitch is done in exactly the same way as stem stitch, but the thread is kept

OUTLINE STITCH

away to the left instead of to the right. As the thread falls naturally to the right this stitch is not so easily done as stem stitch, but the stitches lie closer together and form a narrower more even line which in cases where a fine outline is required, is a distinct advantage.

Next Wednesday: The Couching Stitch and Couched Filling.

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Former College Athletic Stars Turn to Sculling

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What line of athletic activity a college graduate should take up after having participated in intercollegiate football, baseball or other strenuous games, has long been an open question. A majority, no doubt, have taken to golf, swimming or tennis; but there are many who have taken to sculling even though they may not have been active in that sport during their college days.

That sculling is an activity which offers plenty of exercise as well as many pleasant hours is attested to by Arthur P. Bryant, former Cornell football back, who is to be seen daily, weather permitting, gliding up and down the Charles River in a single shell and he is only one of the many patrons of rowing who make good use of this fine body of water.

A Loyal Following

In speaking of rowing a single shell, Mr. Bryant said that while this sport may not have as large a following as some others, it is equally true that there is none that has a more loyal or enthusiastic following. A beginner just cannot step into one of these frail craft, weighing from 32 to 45 pounds, and row away. Commencing with a large double-ended boat with outriggers and sliding seat, the wherry, he progresses to the compromise, a broad, heavy shell, and from there to the light single shell.

It takes time and patience to master the shell; but it is well worth the efforts. The feel of the water at the catch, the spring of the oars as the pressure is applied with the leg drive and the smooth run of the craft is real sport. Added to this, one is out-of-doors enjoying plenty of fresh air and sunshine and not overburdened with clothing. Purely from a standpoint of exercise there is no sport surpassing this type.

Since graduating from Cornell, Mr. Bryant has done most of his rowing from the Charles River basin in Boston to points up the river to Cambridge and Mt. Auburn. The beautifying of the Boston shore of the basin, with its slope to the water, has been a tremendous help to rowing.

On the Charles River is the Union Boat Club, the home of many rowing patrons. It is the oldest active incorporated rowing club in the United States, having been founded in 1851. It has a grand enviable history; an atmosphere of its own.

Boatbuilders Shop

The boathouse stands at the easterly end of the basin and is equipped with any type of out-rigger craft desired. It also has a boatbuilders shop where the boats and oars are kept in excellent condition. Upstairs off the locker room are two large sun decks where the members can loll in the warmth of the sun's rays and enjoy refreshments.

The club has also a building of brick construction at the foot of Chestnut Street, near by. This building is used for winter sports and has well-ventilated squash rackets and one handball court. The caliber of squash racquets play has always been very high.

Many are the rowing enthusiasts who have enjoyed membership in this club and there are probably few clubs in the country which can point to family records of such length as can the Union. In 1857 Mr. Bryant's father represented the Union Boat Club in a Beacon Cup race and ever since that time one or the other has been putting his shell in the Charles River from that club's wharf.

Sculling is not an expensive sport, as many are led to believe. Even a membership in the Union Boat Club is not beyond the pocketbook of the ordinary citizen. And there are many clubs throughout the country where rates are as low or even lower.

Rowing a shell is the last word in rowing a boat. It takes many hours of patient practice to become an expert oarsman in so frail a craft, but many former college athletes are daily gaining their exercise in this manner and have been well repaid for their efforts.

Famous Rowing Club on the Charles River

By a Staff Photographer

Upper—Boathouse of the Union Boat Club, Oldest Organization of Its Kind in the United States. Lower—Arthur P. Bryant, Former Cornell Football Back and One of Union's Most Enthusiastic Members, in a Single Shell

Sporting Around the Hub

Boston Garden to Have Ski Hill and Jump

THE National Winter Sports Exposition and ski tournament which is to be held at the Boston Garden Dec. 5, 6 and 7 bids fair to be the greatest show of its kind ever held.

In addition to the various exhibits the show will have the largest ski hill and jump ever constructed indoors. In the past a number of very small jumps have been built inside, but the skiers performed upon pine needles or artificial snow. The contests which are going to be held in the Boston Garden, however, will take place upon real snow and under conditions which are ideal as far as the contestants are concerned.

The National Winter Sports Exposition will by no means confine itself solely to skiing and snow sports. A large number of the leading figure skaters in the United States have been invited to compete. Anyone who has seen the great skating carnivals which are held annually in Boston will look forward to this part of the program with interest.

* * *

Ski Stars to Appear—The show program of the National Winter Sports Exposition in the Garden next month will be held at 2:30 in the afternoon and 8:30 in the evening. Some of the events and entrants will be: 1. Ski-jumping exhibition. Anton Lekang, former United States amateur ski jumping champion and holder of many ski-jumping records; Strand Mikkelsen, 1929 national amateur ski-jumping champion and ski instructor at Hotel Weldon, Greenfield, Mass.; Clarence Olsen, one of the nation's best all-round skiers, and William Robes, one of America's leading professional skiers, who is instructor at Lake Placid, N. Y. 2. Fancy skating. 3. Sled dog race and exhibition. 4. Trick skiing exhibition of turns, jumps and pole somersaults by Sigfried Buchmayer, Austrian ski instructor at Peckett's and Franconia, N. H. 5. Professional fancy skating. 6. Double and triple ski-jumping exhibition. 7. Somersault from the ski jump by Billy Robes, the only man in the world who does this feat indoors.

* * *

"Better Billiards"—When James Caras appears at the South Station Billiard Academy, 669 Atlantic Avenue, on Nov. 18 at 4:30 p. m. and at Miah J. Murray, Inc., 1156 Washington Street at 7 p. m., the same day, sports fans of Boston will have the opportunity of witnessing, in the opinion of most billiard experts, the next world pocket billiards champion. The youthful cueist comes here under the sponsorship of the National Billiard Association of America and is the first of seven cue aces who will appear in Greater Boston this coming winter on the N. B. A.'s "Better Billiards" program.

Caras will give free instructions on billiard fundamentals to both men and women and in addition will offer an exhibition of pocket billiards and fancy shots during his two-hour demonstration. A special invitation is extended to women players.

The pocket billiardist, who now hails from Wilmington, Del., was born in Scranton, Penna., in 1916, being one of the youngest stars in the game today. He defeated Ralph Greenleaf, then champion, when only 16 years old. In the last world event, Caras finished fourth and owns victories over the world's best—Green, Andrew Ponzi, present champion, and Edwin Rudolph, former titleholder; in his two appearances in the world championships. Caras is a daring shotmaker—noted for position play.

* * *

Harvard Hockey—Forty prospective Harvard hockey players reported to Coach Joe Stubbs at the Boston Arena yesterday afternoon. It was Harvard's first ice practice of the season. In other years the practice season has never opened before Dec. 1. At present two practice sessions will take place each week. The opening game is scheduled on Dec. 11 with Massachusetts Technology team, which invaded the Arena on Monday of this week for its opening practice.

Coach Stubbs plans to cut his squad to 25 players before the Tech game. He will welcome the close of the varsity football season, as there are at least 10 prospects, including the regulars, Fred Moseley, Leo Ecker and George Ford.

Here and There—Members of the All-Boston women's field hockey squad will entrain for Long Island to compete in the northeast tournament this week and. . . . Northeastern University's footballers will gather at the Hotel Lenox tonight for their annual banquet and election of a captain for next season. . . . William (Billy) Mullen, director of recreation in the Boston Park Department, will be tendered a testimonial banquet on Nov. 26 at the Chamber of Commerce Building in honor of his 25 years of service in the park department. . . . Mullen gained nation-wide fame through organizing competitive athletics for both young and old in the City of Boston. . . . Tufts College opens it basketball season on Dec. 14, meeting Brown.

The nominating committee of the Corinthian Yacht Club was chosen last night at the Hotel Lenox, as follows: George E. McQuesten, Arthur J. Sentry, Judge Frank S. Deland, Clifford Lyall and Walter R. Bell. . . . Younger brothers of two noted Harvard athletes will be on the Groton School football team, which plays St. Mark's School eleven in the forty-seventh annual gridiron battle at Southboro today. . . . The Groton left end is Barstow Kelly, brother of Shaun Kelly, the present Harvard football captain and end, and at left tackle beside Kelly, will be Richard Devens, whose brother, Charles, was a football and baseball star at both Groton and Harvard and later played professional baseball with the New York Yankees.

Richard V. Wakeman of the Union Boat Club has been named as No. 2 player on the United States squash racquets team, which will soon invade England to play in various tournaments, including the English national championship in London, Dec. 6 to 16. . . . Harvard's freshman footballers worked out in the rain yesterday in preparation for the final game of the season Saturday against Yale's freshmen. . . . Vernon Struck has made the grade at Harvard, and will appear in the first team lineup replacing George Hedblom as a bucking back. . . . It is understood that at least two other colleges are making a bid for the services of Northeastern's football coach, Al McCoy.

To add weight and speed to the Boston Cub forward line, Art Ross, general manager of the Bruins and Cubs, has signed Woodrow "Perky" Dumart, Kitchener, Ont., amateur last year. Dumart was an outstanding defenseman in the Ontario Hockey Association, and will play left wing for the Cubs. He is 18 years old, weighs 195 pounds, and will report in Boston Friday morning to play against the Providence Reds at the Boston Garden Sunday night. To make room for Dumart, Manager Fred Hitchman of the Cubs will loan Donnie Weir to another team, possibly Providence or Pittsburgh.

Bicycle Is Measuring Olympic Ski Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 13—A bicycle is being used to measure the long distance courses over which the skiing races are to be held during the Olympic Winter Games at Garmisch-Partenkirchen this coming February.

The frontwheel of this bicycle is connected with a specially designed meter. When it is pushed over the country to be surveyed, a clockwork shows the distance covered, thus saving the tedious task of measuring the hilly, uneven course by means of a tape measure.

There are 11, 15, and 31 mile skiing races on the Olympic program, for which a number of courses have been laid out so that, in case of unfavorable snow conditions, the race can be shifted, at a few hours' notice, to another course where better snow conditions prevail.

Eighteenth Chess Game Drawn

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 13 (AP)—The eighteenth game of the match for the chess championship of the world, between Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of Paris and Dr. Max Euwe of Amsterdam, resulted in a draw yesterday, after 17 moves. Dr. Euwe, the challenger, played the white pieces and adopted the English opening. The opponents adhered to simple lines of play, which were devoid of stirring tactics. The score to date: Dr. Alexhine, 6; Dr. Euwe, 5; drawn, 7. The nineteenth game will be played Thursday. The first player to secure 15½ points wins the match, with a full point awarded for a victory and one-half point in draws. To gain the title, a player is required to win at least six games, excluding draws.

Klein and Hines Set Pace

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 13 (AP)—Willie Klein and Jimmie Hines set the pace for a strong field of pairs in the mid-South professional best-ball golf tournament yesterday with a 65, which put them three strokes in the van at the halfway point of the 36-hole test. While the remodeled, long and hazardous No. 2 course withstood the assaults of the most of the field, it held no terrors for the Long Island pair. Hines had an approximate 69 on his own ball and Klein at 71. They teamed to knock out a 21 over the outward nine and came back in 34.

Nebraska Wins 'Big Six' Title, Others Battle

Big Six Conference Football Standing

	W	T	L	Pts For	Pts Agst	P.C.
Nebraska	4	1	0	77	26	1.000
Kansas	2	0	1	29	21	.667
Oklahoma	2	0	2	36	32	.500
Kansas State	1	1	1	8	9	.500
Missouri	0	1	2	18	45	.000
Iowa State	0	1	3	13	48	.000

Games This Week End

Nov. 16—Oklahoma and Kansas State at Manhattan, Kan.; Iowa State and Drake at Des Moines, Iowa; Kansas and Colorado at Denver, Colo.; Missouri and Washington at St. Louis, Mo.; Nebraska and Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh, Penna.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Nov. 13—Four games remain to be played in the Big Six football race, and one of them will be played this Saturday. The title, however, was won by Nebraska last week when it defeated Kansas, 19 to 13. This completed the Cornhusker schedule with four victories, one tie and no defeats, while all rivals have been defeated at least once.

Teams with balanced records, Oklahoma and Kansas State, meet at Manhattan, Kan., in the only Conference game of the week. The champion Nebraskans journey East to invade Pittsburgh, Penna., while Iowa State has a neighborly affair with Drake at Des Moines. Missouri engages Washington at St. Louis in another of the neighborly affairs. Kansas takes a longer journey, going to Denver to meet Colorado, an eleven on which several Big Six teams have tried their cleats this season.

Nebraska recorded its fifth Conference championship season in seven years under Coach D. X. Bible. His Cornhuskers missed the crown only in 1930 and 1934. Passes paved the way for the Nebraska touchdown against Kansas, and Pittsburgh may well prepare for this aerial attack.

The Cornhusker fullback, Sam Francis, made two touchdowns and Lloyd Cardwell, halfback, counted the other. Francis clicked on one placekick try for an extra point. Cardwell scored for Nebraska in the first period, receiving a 20-yard pass from Henry Bauer, quarterback, and fighting his way to the goal. In the second period Bauer passed to Jerry Lanoue, halfback, placing the ball on the 18-yard line. Rushing, with Francis on the final one-yard plunge, put it over. The other major mark resulted from a forward pass, Francis to Bauer, and a lateral to Lanoue, who put the ball on the two-yard line. A penalty and a one-yard plunge by Francis scored. Pittsburgh's victory, 29 to 6, over the strong Army eleven last week, makes the prospect for Nebraska anything but rosy. The Panthers beat the Huskers, 25 to 6, a year ago.

Kansas State sees a chance for second place if it can defeat Oklahoma this week, and Missouri the following week, providing Iowa State beats Kansas a week hence. It's a long chance, but the Wildcats, champions last year, are not overlooking it. Kansas State eked out a 6-to-0 victory over Ames last week, and believes the Cyclones are coming along to the point of development which brings a victory over Kansas within the range of possibility.

The Wildcats scored early in the first period and thereafter the Cyclones fought them to a standstill. K-State gained more yards by rushing, I-State more by passing, and the first downs were even, 10 each. Bill Hemphill, end, took a long pass from Ted Warren, fullback, and eluded all pursuers to the goal, completing a 49-yard scoring gain. The ball running of Warren and Leo Ayres, quarterback, accounted for much of the Wildcat yardage.

Oklahoma remembers an 8-to-7 defeat received from Kansas State last year, and the Sooners are primed for retaliation by their 20-to-6 victory over Missouri. This revealed the Sooner scoring machine in good running order after two scoreless Saturdays.

Nig Robertson and Bill Breeden, halfbacks, passing and rushing, gained most of the ground and did the scoring for Oklahoma. Breeden went over from the one-foot line on the first play of the second quarter. Robertson drove through right tackle for eight yards to score later in the quarter, and took a multiple pass to score from the one-yard line in the third period. Elmo Hewes and Corrotto, quarter fullback respectively, also figured in the passing and running attack.

Kansas enjoyed the satisfaction of making a razzle-dazzle affair of the Nebraska game, twice holding the lead and not being greatly outgained on either rushing or passing. The Jayhawkers scored in the first 10 seconds of play. The opening kickoff by Kansas bounded into the end zone, and instead of dropping on it for a touchback, Cardwell, Nebraska ace, allowed Rutherford Hayes, Jayhawker end, to down it for a touchdown. Hayes scored the other touchdown in the third period, racing 17 yards through tackle on an end-around play. Tom McCall, guard, kicked one afterpoint. Kansas played a scoreless tie with Colorado last season, but the Denver outfit is on the upgrade, as indicated by its victory, 14 to 0, over Utah the other day.

Though losing two and tying one in the league, Missouri won three outside games earlier in the season and looks for more success against Washington. The latter of course is going strong in the Missouri Valley Conference, but hasn't done well outside its own class. Harry Mason scored for the Tigers against Oklahoma the other day with the aid of Murray and Turnbough, end, in the last period. Arthur Murray, quarterback, passed to Paul Turnbough, halfback, from the 33-yard line, and Turnbough on being tackled lateraled to Mason who dashed over the last chalkline.

The Missouri-Washington affair a year ago resulted in a 40-to-13 victory for the latter. The other day the Bruins defeated Drake, 13 to 0, for their second M. V. Conference victory.

Street Succeeds McManus

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 13 (AP)—Charles (Gabby) Street, veteran baseball pilot, yesterday was named manager of the St. Paul American Association Club. Street, who directed the world champion St. Louis Cardinals in 1931, succeeds Marty McManus, who resigned.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Signing the Women Again

NOT since 1926, when C. C. Pyle organized his famous lawn-tennis circus and signed, among others, Suzanne Lenglen of France and Mary K. Browne of the United States, has any woman lawn-tennis star affixed her signature to a professional tennis contract until this week, when Mrs Ethel Burkhardt Arnold of Los Angeles, Calif., joined Bill O'Brien's professional troupe. She is scheduled to make her official début as a money player in Madison Square Garden, New York, next January. That she will be joined by at least one other woman player is reported, with Jane Sharp of Pasadena, United States indoor champion, being mentioned as one who is considering an O'Brien contract.

Women Should Help Exhibitions

The addition of a couple of good women players to O'Brien's group should increase interest in the exhibition matches which are to be played in the United States during the coming winter. We have always contended that there is a profitable field for men's indoor professional tennis matches, and if a few of the leading women players of the world can be added to the ranking men, the outlook, in our opinion, for successful professional exhibitions is even brighter. With men's singles and doubles, women's singles, doubles and mixed doubles on the program, there is little question but what the attendance would be large, enough to give all hands a good financial return. Amateur lawn tennis, when played indoors, has seldom attracted the leading players or attendance worthy of the mention, while the professional exhibits have returned good profits.

Staff Photo
Mrs. Ethel B. Arnold

May Affect Wightman Cup Success

Should this new venture prove as successful as its promoters expect, it will be interesting to see what effect it will have on future United States Wightman Cup teams. The women have, in past years, had little chance to turn professionals as, with the probable exception of Mrs. Helen Wills Moody and Helen Hull Jacobs, few, if any, have been offered professional contracts worthy of serious consideration; but, should the venture of Mrs. Arnold and one or two others prove as profitable to the women as have the contracts which have been taking the leading men players away from the amateur ranks, it is quite easy to visualize the Wightman Cup going to England for a long, long stay. We recall how Mrs. Arnold's victory over Kay Stammers of England in the last Cup match, saved the trophy for Uncle Sam. There is no question but what the chief reason why America has not won back the Davis Cup ere now has been the deserting of the amateur ranks by such stars as Vines, Stoefen and Lott. And should an equal number of the best of the United States women players go into professionalism, American Wightman Cup teams will face the same handicap as has faced the American Davis Cup teams of recent years.

Harvard Club Lone Leader in Class B Squash Tournament

Metropolitan Class B Squash Tennis League Standing

New York Division

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Harvard Club	3	0	6	4	1.000
New York A. C.	2	1	9	6	.667
Crescent A. H. C.	2	1	8	7	.667
Princeton Club	1	1	5	5	.500
Yale Club	1	1	5	5	.500
City A. C.	1	2	7	8	.333
Columbia U. C.	0	3	5	10	.000

New Jersey Division

Short Hills Club	2	0	6	4	1.000
Essex Club	1	1	7	3	.500
Montclair A. C.	1	1	5	5	.500
Elizabeth T.&C. C.	0	2	2	8	.000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—Harvard Club is now the lone leader in the New York division of the Metropolitan class B squash tennis league, as the result of the third round, played over the week end. Its team defeated City Athletic Club, 3 to 2, on the Harvard courts, leaving it still undefeated.

Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, champions last year, and New York Athletic Club, were the other winners; the New Moon defeating Columbia University Club, 4 to 1 at home, while the Winged Foot disposed of Princeton Club on the courts of the winner, to which the match had been transferred on account of the Princeton invitation tourney. Princeton Club had previously been tied for first place. This was also at 3 to 2.

In the New Jersey division, Short Hills Club took the lead as the result of the second round, by defeating Essex Club, 3 to 2, on the courts of the latter, while Montclair Athletic Club won by default from Elizabeth Town & Country Club. Essex Club had previously been tied with the leaders.

Class C, which is made into a single group with the out-of-town clubs playing all their matches in New York, also got under way, though the holiday pushed over a number of matches to next week. Bayside Tennis Club, visiting Princeton Club, scored a 3-to-2 victory, and City Athletic Club, on its home courts, won from Harvard Club, 3 to 2. The matches postponed were Elizabeth Town & Country Club at Crescent Athletic Hamilton Club, Essex Club at Yale Club, and Short Hills Club at New York Athletic Club.

March Planning New Pro Football League

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Dr. Harry A. March, long identified with the development of professional football, yesterday disclosed plans for launching an eight-club pro circuit in 1936. It will be known as the "American professional football league" and will be confined to cities in the northeastern area bounded by New England and Ohio.

Dr. March listed 15 cities which, he said, have already applied for membership. They comprise providence, Hartford, Albany, New York, Rochester, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Akron, Baltimore, Washington, Newark, Jersey City and Paterson, N. J.

The make-up of the new league will be decided at a meeting in New York next month. Dr. March emphasized there will be no "territorial war" with the present National League. Contracts and franchises of the existing pro league will be respected, he said. New York City, which has two National League clubs now, is the only spot in which a rival team may be located.

Dr. March helped organize the Canton "Bulldogs," a famous professional team, in 1905. He obtained backing to form the New York football Giants and was president of the club until 1932 when he sold his interest to Tim Mara.

International Hockey League

Western Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	2	0	0	3	0	4
London	1	0	2	3	5	2
Rochester	0	0	1	2	3	0
Syracuse	0	0	1	4	5	0

Eastern Division

Pittsburgh	2	0	0	11	9	4
Windsor	1	1	1	6	6	3
Detroit	1	1	0	5	2	3
Cleveland	0	0	2	8	10	0

Results Nov. 12
London 2, Rochester 2.
Detroit 2, Windsor 1.
Pittsburgh 6, Cleveland 3.

Cochran Still In Front With Four Victories

World's Three-Cushion Billiard Standing

Player	Won	Lost	HR	BG	P.C.
Welker Cochran	4	0	9	33	1.000
Willie Hoppe	4	1	10	35	.800
Jay N. Bozeman	3	1	8	32	.750
A. Thurnblad	2	2	6	42	.667
Augie Kieckhefer	3	2	7	50	.600
Johnny Layton	2	2	8	50	.500
Otto Reiselt	2	4	11	34	.333
Allen Hall	1	4	8	41	.200
Tiff Denton	1	4	10	41	.200
K. Matsuyama	1	5	7	39	.166

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 (AP)—Welker Cochran of San Francisco, holder of the 18.2 balkline title, and Willie Hoppe of New York, 18.1 titleholder, loomed today as possible winners of the world's three-cushion billiard championship.

Cochran has won four straight victories and goes into action again tonight against Augie Kieckhefer of Chicago, a former champion.

Hoppe, who jumped into undisputed possession of second place by defeating Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, remains idle. Hoppe has won four of his five starts. He had all he could do to turn back the stubborn defense of Reiselt last night, 50 to 43, in 53 innings.

The veteran Tiff Denton of Kansas City and Kinrey Matsuyama of Tokyo, Japan, scored upsets yesterday that knocked the champions back on their haunches.

Denton beat Johnny Layton of Sedalia, Mo., present titleholder, 50 to 38, while Matsuyama bowled over Kieckhefer, 50 to 33, in 39 innings. It was the second straight defeat for both Layton and Kieckhefer.

Fred Perry Again Heads Net Ranking

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP)—The British Lawn Tennis Association has announced rankings for 1935 and named Frederick J. Perry, Wimbledon champion, its No. 1 player again.

Dorothy E. Round and Katherine E. Stammers were equally ranked at No. 1 in the women's division.

H. W. (Bunny) Austin was ranked second to Perry, followed in order by George P. Hughes, C. R. D. Tuckey, R. K. Tinkler, Nigel Sharpe, H. G. N. Lee, E. R. Avory, Ian G. Collins, C. M. Jones, F. H. D. Wilde and D. G. Freshwater. C. E. Hare was unranked due to insufficient data.

With the Misses Round and Stammers sharing the top ranking, Mrs. Eileen Bennett Whittingstall was named No. 3, followed by Susan Noel, Mrs. J. B. Pittman, Nancy M. Lyle, Mrs. Phyllis Mudford King, Evelyn N. Dearman, Adeline Yorke, Freda James and M. Mary Hardwick.

National Hockey League

American Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	1	1	0	3	2	3
Chicago	1	0	0	3	1	2
Detroit	0	1	0	1	1	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0

Canadian Division

Torontq	0	1	0	5	5	1
Americans	0	1	1	6	8	1
Canadiens	0	0	1	1	2	0
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0

Results Nov. 12
Rangers 2, Canadiens 1, overtime.

Busher Jackson Signs

MONTREAL, Nov. 13 (AP)—Frank Calder, National Hockey League president, announced yesterday that Harvey (Busher) Jackson, star left winger of the Toronto Maple Leafs, had "come to terms," and was eligible to play with his club. Calder refused to discuss the details of his conference with Jackson, who had been suspended by the Toronto Club and forced to deal directly with the league president after holding out for an increase in salary.

Marylebone Wins Close Match

ADELAIDE, S. Aust., Nov. 13 (Canadian Press)—The Marylebone Cricket Club's touring team yesterday defeated South Australia by the narrow margin of 36 runs. Scoring freely, the visitors obtained 371 in their first innings, but were dismissed for 174 in the second. South Australia compiled 322 and 187. Don Bradman, outstanding batsman, made 50 runs in the home players' second innings.

First Match Is a Draw

BRISBANE, Queensl., Nov. 13 (Canadian Press)—New South Wales and Queensland played a draw in the first match of the season for the Sheffield Shield, premier Australian cricket competition. The visitors hit up 370 and 285. Queensland replying with 327 and 88 for three wickets.

Soccer Game Drawn

PARIS, Nov. 12 (Canadian Press)—In their annual Armistice Day soccer fixture here the Paris Racing Club and Arsenal, champions of the English Football League, played a 2-2 draw.

Local Classified

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Big Six Football Scores

Nebraska		Kansas State	
28-Chicago	7	12-Duquesne	0
20-Iowa State	7	0-Fort Hays	3
7-Minnesota	12	0-Marquette	14
0-Kansas State	0	0-Nebraska	0
19-Oklahoma	0	2-Kansas	9
19-Missouri	6	13-Tulsa	13
19-Kansas	13	6-Iowa State	0
112	45	33	39
Missouri		**Kansas**	
39-William Jewell	0	7-Notre Dame	28
7-Warrensburg	0	42-St. Benedict's	0
20-Colorado	6	0-Mich. State	42
6-Iowa State	6	9-Kansas State	2
6-Nebraska	19	7-Oklahoma	0
6-Oklahoma	20	13-Nebraska	19
84	51	78	91
Oklahoma		**Iowa State**	
3-Colorado	0	6-Cornell (Iowa)	6
25-New Mexico	0	7-Nebraska	20
7-Texas	12	23-Upper Iowa	0
16-Iowa State	0	6-Oklahoma	16
0-Nebraska	19	6-Missouri	6
0-Kansas	7	12-Marquette	28
20-Missouri	6	0-Kansas State	6
71	44	54	82

Paul Derringer Signed

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—Leader of the 1935 pitching staff, Paul Derringer was as well the first player of the Cincinnati Reds to be signed for 1936. He reported himself completely satisfied with the contract offered him. Manager Chuck Dressen still was unsigned, however, with reported agreement on all terms except his demand for a two-year contract.

Scotland Beats Ireland

EDINBURGH, Scot., Nov. 13 (AP)—Scotland defeated Ireland, 2 to 1, today in an international soccer match before 28,000 spectators. There was no score in the first half of the game.

American Amateurs Lose

TOKYO, Nov. 13 (AP)—An invading team of American amateurs dropped another baseball game on their Japanese tour yesterday, losing to Hose University, 5 to 4.

Nonnenkamp to Little Rock

PITTSBURGH, Penna. (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates have announced the sale of Leo Nonnenkamp, flashy recruit outfielder, to Little Rock in the Southern League.

Solution to Crossword Puzzle

S	E	N	A	T	E	
A	R	O	M	A		S
L	O		T	R	O	T
I	D	E		O	W	A
N	E	R	O		I	T
E		I	N	A	M	E
	T	E	E	T	E	R

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(Continued)

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 148 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olevoil knit sportswear suits, polo shirts, lingerie, skirts, blouses, hosiery, direct from factory; low prices; unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-105, Watertown, New York.

SALES EXECUTIVE to be selected from successful representatives of CHILDCRAFT, a national organization. Work demands services of ex-teacher or one with sympathetic understanding of children, who is capable of doing worthwhile things and eager to succeed. Prefer one who can travel and has a car. Age 27-50. Salary to start, bonus, commission, and transportation. Write fully, giving age, education, experience, street address, phone number. Dept. C, Room 1000, 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre Foundation
A Non-Profit Organization
Established 1922
Owned and Operated by a Board of Trustees. One branch for care of MENTAL CASES. Separate branch for REST and STUDY and care of those needing PHYSICAL PROBLEMS.
N. J. State License Descriptive Booklet
Telephone 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
356 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5863 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section

Ye "Golden Rule"
F. Lloyd Tuttle
Men's and Women's Garments
Altered—Remodeled—Relined
Repaired
Expert Fur Work
High Class Cleaning and Dyeing
Coats, Skirts, Suits, Made to Order
442 MAIN STREET

LET
Stephen Jarvis
Estimate on your
PLUMBING and HEATING
"Jobbing a Specialty"
106 LESLIE STREET Tel. Or. 3-4038

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
Sold exclusively in East Orange by
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
A Full Line of Children's Shoes
Sizes 1-6, $2.45—$3.45.
534 MAIN STREET

Dainty Deb Shoppe
Miss Guillaume Miss Gladys
Thermique Permanent Wave.....8.00
Dainty Deb Special Wave.....5.00
Shampoo....50c Long Hair....75c
Finger Wave..50c Manicure....50c
35 SO. CLINTON STREET Or. 5-9750

COLDREN KNIT TOGS
(A Monitor Advertiser)
Economy - Service - Style
To measure—no blocking—no clinging. Priced to please—Let me show them. Phone for appointment—No obligation.
ELLA MAY FRAZER
35 SHEPARD AVENUE Or. 5-4775

FUNERAL RESIDENCE
Modest, Home-like Atmosphere
BERT HECKETT
68 Harrison Street Orange 5-6666

Chas. T. Horrocker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

HACKENSACK

The Allura Beauticians
A new shop with new ideas. Clean, quiet and up-to-date in every way
Prompt Service—No Tipping.
Free Parking.
194 MAIN STREET HACKENSACK 2-4616

Aylward's
Nuts and Candy
254 MAIN STREET

HADDONFIELD

H. P. DREYER *Inc.*
140 Kings Highway East.
Plumbing—Heating—Roofing
Warm air conditioning systems
Bell Phone 51 IRVING CHEW, Registered

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
19 Windsold Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-3843-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
Hudson County's Leading Thrift Store
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

MAPLEWOOD

A. C. BLANKEN
Sherwin-Williams
Paints and Varnishes
Builders' Hardware
We Deliver
1088 Springfield Avenue Maplewood
SO 2-1259

MAPLEWOOD DELICATESSEN
Birdseye Frosted Foods
Pumpkin and Mince Pies
Roasted Turkeys
For Thanksgiving Dinner
3 HIGHLAND PLACE

SIRLYN'S
The Exclusive Men's and Boys' Store
Clothing
Furnishings and Hats
163 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

MONTCLAIR

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Montclair 2-1280, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained, from 9 A. M. to 10 A. M. from Monday to Friday, inclusive

Red Cross Shoes
$6.50
"The Lowest Price High Grade Shoe in America"
404 Bloomfield Ave., Wellmont Theatre Bldg.

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

HANSEN SALES, Inc.
Bloomfield Ave. and So. Willow St.
PHILCO - RADIO - RCA
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
WILLARD BATTERIES
PHONE 2-4048

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD STREET Watchung Plaza
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

Monogrammed Handkerchiefs for Christmas should be ordered now.
The Linen Shop, Inc.
E. B. and J. H. Clegg
418 Bloomfield Avenue Montclair, N. J.

Moore's Hardware Store, Inc.
223 GLENRIDGE AVE., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
ROASTERS!! PUDDING MOULDS!! PIE PLATES!!
Look Ahead to THANKSGIVING!
Phones: Mtc. 2-3210; Mtc. 2-3211

DOROTHY CHADWICK
Luncheon — Dinner
33 Park Street
Mont. 2-8055 Montclair, N. J.

77 ORANGE ROAD TEA ROOM
Dinners—Luncheons
Bridge Parties a Specialty
Near Christian Science church
Montclair, N. J. Tel 2-9642

Bogart and Hansen
INCORPORATED
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Telephone 2-6870—2-6871

Freytag and Anderson Florists
INC
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

BURNER'S
Gifts—Books—Cards
629 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey

WASHINGTON FLORIST Inc.
Flowers for all Occasions
Telephone 569 BROAD ST.
MItchell 2-0621 NEWARK, N. J.
Flowers by telegraph to all cities.

NEWARK
(Continued)

OUR SPECIALS—
Mon., Tues. and Wed.
(Mr. Frank Principe, Mgr.)
Haircut, Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.25
Shampoo, Finger Wave and Manicure, $1.25
All rinses free.
Permanent Waves.....$5.00 Complete
Permanent Wave Ends.....$3.50 Complete
Machineless Waves as low as $6.50 Complete
Goerke Beauty Shop
Mitchell 3-6000 1689 Broad St., 2d Floor

FRED'S MARKET
HIGH GRADE MEATS
Fancy Fruits, Vegetables, Sea Food
183 MAIN STREET OR 3 {7055 7056

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Orange 3-1508
836 Dodd Street, East Orange, N. J.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 MAIN STREET
Exceptional Value in Ringless Hosiery

WEST ORANGE

Ridgehurst Service Station
BLUE SUNOCO MOTOR FUEL
322 Main Street Orange 5-9614

PASSAIC

Sisco Dairy Co.
Delivered to
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-5414
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

STENCHEVER'S
Fine Footwear for
Men, Women and Children
96 Main Street.....PATERSON
38 Lexington Avenue.....PASSAIC
188 Main Street.....HACKENSACK

PATERSON

"Say It With Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel. SHerwood 2-8677 Paterson, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
An Institution
Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

KOPPERS
N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
COKE
FUEL OIL
LEHIGH - COAL
303 E. 4th St. Plainfield 6-1011
For Holidays and Night Service
Call Plainfield 6-{0427-J 3614-R

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
New Self-Threading Suspenders PARIS
PLAINFIELD N. J.

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
New Address
205 East 5th St.
Opp. City Hall
PLAINFIELD
Phone
Plfd. 6-8562

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S has it.

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
ARCH PRESERVER
"The Centre of the Business Centre"
127 E. Front Street Tel. Pl 6-0016

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 W. FRONT STREET
offer you now, as since 1868, EXPERT SERVICE *in Picture Framing*
Regilding and Restoring of Paintings and Prints
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

MORECRAFT COAL CO.
Coal—Furnace Oil
Coke
Tel. Dunellen 2-8543 Dunellen, N. J.

TAYLOR'S
Jeweler and Optician
You will find attractive gifts moderately priced for Christmas.
115 PARK AVENUE Tel. Plfd. 6-0820

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

LAUNDERING AND DRY CLEANING
Zoric Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Sandy's Hat Store
"Everything for the Well Dressed Man"
25 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 2-0782

R. L. MAHON
FUEL COMPANY
COAL — FUEL OIL
COKE
59 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 3-0012

RIDGEWOOD

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
Schweinfurth Floral Co.
63 No. Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760—4761

WE DO OUR OWN
ZORIC DRY CLEANING
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory *Tel.*
19 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

BELANUS COAL CO.
Black Stork Coal
More Heat—Less Ash
KOPPERS COKE—FUEL OIL
11 Prospect Street
TEL. RIDGEWOOD 6-5040

HOME MADE
Candies and Ice Cream
MEYER'S
51 E. Ridgewood Ave., Ridgewood, N. J.

THE QUALITY SHOP
J. F. Strakosch, Mgr.
Maple Ave., Ho-Ho-Kus Ph. R. 6-2721
DO YOU KNOW?
Our tailored frocks in silk or wool at $3.98 are considered very unusual. Good style and workmanship make these frocks so much appreciated.

RUTHERFORD

Rose & Alfred
New York Hair Stylists
PERMANENT WAVES
EUGENE and DUART
Soft and lustrous waves preserving the natural oils and vitality of your hair.
Open Till 9 P. M. 138 Park Ave.
Tues. and Fri. Phone Rut. 2-4821

WESTFIELD

For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

BISSELL'S TEXTILE STORE
#221 EAST BROAD STREET
Yard Goods, Curtains, Notions
Domestics
We cordially invite you to come in and inspect our merchandise.
Phone 2-0298

MARTIN'S TOY and SPORT SHOP
143 EAST BROAD STREET
Phone Westfield 23675

Russell E. Darby, Inc.
DRUG STORE
COR. SOUTH AND SUMMIT AVENUES
COSTA'S ICE CREAM
MARY LINCOLN CANDIES, 60c lb.
Telephone WE 2-1198

KIRK'S SERVICE STATION
WILLIAM KIRK, PROP.
TEXACO FIRE CHIEF
South Ave. and Palstead Ave.
All Lubrication Jobs Reduced
PHONE WESTFIELD 2-1435

GARWOOD COAL CO. Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office—
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J
Phone: Westfield 2-2102

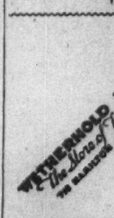
— WRAIGHTS —
DRESSES
HATS
Exclusive, But Not Expensive
58 Elm Street Tel. Westfield 2-3418

WEST NEW YORK

Ford
NEW FORD CARS
USED CARS—ALL MAKES
SERVICE and GENUINE PARTS
EICHLER MOTOR CORP.
HUDSON BOULEVARD AT NINTH ST.
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN



Hetherington & Metzger
The Store of Famous Shoes
710 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN, PA.
Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 7 to 10:30 a. m.
827 WEST 10TH STREET
Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 WEST TENTH ST.
Ready—Snow Suits
For the Little Tots, 2-6 Years.
SKI AND SKATING SUITS
8-16 Years, Regular 14-20.

Badgley's
Erie's Largest and Finest
BEAUTY SALON
15 W. Eighth Street Phone 24-064

The Overcoat Beautiful Headquarters
We are now showing a great array of extremely notable Overcoats in the most advanced and conservative styles, crafted of highly meritorious fabrics. $21.50 to $75.
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State Street, Erie

34 Shopping Days Till Christmas
Select that watch or diamond now and use my lay-away service.
FORD E. O'DELL, Jeweler
107 West 9th Street Phone 40-361
"I'll be on the watch for you"

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE, ERIE, PA.
All Christmas, Wedding and Birthday Gifts given special wrapping

"We Make Our Own Candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts Beautifully Packed and Mailed by Us
Leave Your Orders at
PULAKOS
926 STATE STREET

B. F. Siegel
ONLY JEWELER IN ERIE
"DO IT NOW"
A small deposit and weekly payments makes your Christmas Shopping easier and gives you a choice of articles.
14TH AND TURNPIKE STREETS

QUALITY
COAL—COKE
Right Time—Right Price—Right Place
Phone Your Order for Delivery
J. F. Siegel Coal Company
849 East 11th Street Phone 22-097

Friend's BEANS and BROWN BREAD
MINCE MEAT
CLAM CHOWDER
CARL H. MEISER
MEAT MARKET
29 West Seventh Street Phone 23-637

Mrs. Nan. Y. Sullivan, Representative
Real Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Make Attractive Christmas Gifts
919 Raspberry Street Phone 73-450

HARRISBURG

Always Reliable
DOUTRICHS
CLOTHES

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

PICKING'S
Lingerie, Foundation Garments
Hosiery
Shoes for Infants and Growing Boys and Girls. Children's and Infants' Wear. Maid's Uniforms and Apron Sets.
17 W. Lancaster Ave., Ardmore

NORRISTOWN

General Insurance
Real Estate
DANIEL S. JOHNSON
513 Swede St. Telephone 232

PHILADELPHIA

Belle R. Kinsloe's
Flower Shop
Decorations—Floral Designs
Plants—Novelties
Flowers by wire—anywhere—anytime
17 NORTH 60TH ST. PHILADELPHIA
Allegheny 0828 Res. Blvd. 811-W

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA
(Continued)

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON

A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 5812

A new convenience for shoppers, commuters and suburban dwellers.
Suburban Tea Room
47 and 49 North 17th Street
Just north of Pennsylvania Suburban Sta.
WHOLESOME HOME COOKING
Attentive, Polite and Clean Service
Fresh Eggs, Creamery Butter.
Green Vegetables
8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Importer of
ORIENTAL RUGS
Send your Oriental to us to be properly cleaned and repaired. Strictly Oriental methods used. No machinery.
WARDA THOMAS
2033 N. 63rd Street, Philadelphia
"We go anywhere"
Phone Greenwood 6060

When in Town, Stop at
JULIA MILLER'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
(formerly of Hamaker's)
HOT OIL SHAMPOO and FINGER WAVE $1
Permanents, $5-$7.50
1416 Real Estate Trust Bldg.
(Opp. Wanamaker's Men's Store) PHILADELPHIA
Kingsley 9056—Hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

PITTSBURGH

PRINTING . . .
McELVANY & COMPANY
H. J. Restell, Prop.
405 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ATlantic 9923

BELLEVUE MARKET
"No farther away than your telephone"
Lincoln at Sprague Bellevue, Pa.
LINDEN 6100
We carry products nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

READING

Wilbur Coon Shoes
are handled exclusively in Reading at Pomeroy's, where the styles and assortments are always most complete.
POMEROY'S

CRYSTAL
Restaurant and Pastry Shop
637-643 PENN STREET
For 34 years Reading's most famous place to eat.

Nunn-Bush
Ankle fashioned Oxfords . . . FOR MEN
EMBASSY THEATRE BLDG., 749 Penn St.
E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER

GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
CLEANER COAL
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

Charles
THE LOVE STEALER
431 PENN, READING PA.
Branch Stores in
EPHRATA, WILMINGTON, DEL.
HAMBURG, 6 STORES:
NORRISTOWN, WASHINGTON D.C.
WEST CHESTER.
AUTO SUPPLY. FISHING TACKLE

milady's shoppe
ONE NORTH SIXTH ST.
An Exclusive Line of
DRESSES
Moderately Priced, in Sizes From 11 to 46, and 14½ to 26½.

SAYLOR'S
Kindly Leave Your
Orders for Your Thanksgiving Turkey, Chicken or Duck, etc.
All fowl dressed, ready for the pan.
FOURTH AND PENN STS. Phone 6253

I. J. LEIBY
CARBURETORS
IGNITION MOTOR REPAIRS
Scientific Motor Tune-Up
CAR HEATERS—TIRES—BATTERIES
400 N. 10th Street Phone 33044

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 8241

SCRANTON

SAMTERS
Scranton's headquarters for men's overcoats for more than 64 years. Priced from $18.95 up to $120. Our women's shop for sports coats, furs and fur-trimmed coats. Our children's shops for boys' and girls' coats.
BUY ON OUR NEW 90-DAY PLAN!

C. Young your Hairdresser
117 WYOMING AVE. AT RICE'S

Joseph's Millinery Hosiery
Now Showing a Group of Striking New Models
(Ann K. Strauss)
for Fall and Winter in suedes and velours at $2.98, $3.98, $5 and $7.50. Also felts and velvets, at $1.98.
121 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON
(Continued)

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE and 806-7 BROOKS BUILDING

SEWICKLEY

Eatmor Cranberries
Heinz Fig, Plum and Date Puddings
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
ESTABLISHED 1874
"The market for good things to eat"
425 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 1404-03

WHERE you don't plant seeds, weeds will grow. Where you don't put money in bank, debts will grow. Nature abhors a vacuum.
The Sewickley Valley Trust Company

ANDERSON AUTOMOBILE CO.
Buick
EVEREADY PRESTONE
AEROTYPE
Esso
BROAD STREET
Tel. Sewickley 461

The Highway Shop
Gifts for All Occasions
SALE OF DRESSES
Sweaters—Skirts—Silk Underthings
HUGH A. McMASTER

Flowers of Quality
503 Beaver St. Sewickley 788—789

SEWICKLEY SANITARY MILK CO.
Milk, Cream, Eggs, Butter, Cheese
Full Line of "HEINZ" Products
426 BEAVER ST. Tel. Sewickley 424

SWARTHMORE

Gown Shoppe
ON PARK AVENUE
GEORGE W. DeFOREST

INSURANCE
ADDS 70% MORE FOOD-ENERGY TO MILK
Cocomalt
MARTEL BROS.
PHONE 2100

MEDIA LAUNDRY
Phone Media 174

Repairs and Painting
CLARK and HARVEY
Contractors
PHONE 189-W

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
NOW OVER A&P STORE
PHONE 1297

Bryn Mawr and Vanity Fair
DAINTY LINGERIE
VELVET AND WOOL ROBES
HOSIERY and SPORTSWEAR
BUCHNER'S
Open Evenings

Juvenile Books
for the Boy or Girl
Age 5-15
50c and $1
MICHAEL'S
COLLEGE PHARMACY

UPPER DARBY

STEWART
Furriers, Cleaners and Dyers
Invisible Mending—Alterations
BOULEVARD 2525
Make Your Selection NOW! Our Convenient "Lay-Away" Plan Is an Incentive to Early Choosing.
CHRISTMAS STOCKS
Are Now Complete
JONAS TOY & STATIONERY SHOP
7028 W. Garrett Rd. *Open Evenings*

In appreciation of your patronage, we, on our Third Anniversary, offer these specials.
The No-Clip Permanents (half price) $3.50
First Four Days of Week, Shampoo and Wave, 50c
MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
2nd Floor McClatchy Bldg. Boulevard 1313

Shoe Repairing Service
GERBER'S
7019 Garrett Rd. Boulevard 197
Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed

Radio Industry Opportunities Are Outlined in Various Fields

"How can I break into radio?" is a question asked often by youth today.

Up to date there has been nothing that has crystallized knowledge of just how to get into the radio game. But recent publication of the book, "Making a Living in Radio," by Zeh Bouck, a radio engineer, by McGraw-Hill Book Company, has provided a stepping stone at least to a career in radio.

The radio field has been overlooked by many educators. It is not only a flourishing business at the moment but also offers an interest equal in fascination to the theater or the arts, for much of radio's technique overlaps other artistic endeavors. Radio, furthermore, is far from the end of its rope and will continue to offer additional opportunities as various improvements in the art alter certain existing patterns. The least that can be said of radio is that it never stands still.

Different Lines

The radio industry embraces several totally different lines of endeavor. It is a highly specialized profession. In one part of a broadcasting building men are interested in tubes, lines and circuits while in still another part people are pounding out dramatic sketches on the typewriter. Related, yet totally different fields.

The choice as to which end of the business an applicant desires to enter, too, depends on a knowledge of just what his interests and capabilities are before attempting to storm radio's citadels. Mr. Bouck's book is frank, if at times discouraging, as to the opportunities in various branches of radio.

Conditions, Mr. Bouck points out in his book are probably at their worst in the fields where they have been considered best—the technological sub-fields, such as servicing, operating and engineering. First, consider the radio set manufacturing industry, which, except for a few executive engineering posts, employs relatively cheap labor. It employs about 50,000 persons in the United States, and today is at its peak of employment because of the current flourishing market for radio.

Service Field

Then consider the field for service men, who repair radios—but who more often advise you to buy a new one! Mr. Bouck estimates there is room for about 30,000 service men, although perhaps 40,000 are now trying to make a living at it and about 80,000 call themselves radio service men.

Next there is radiotelegraphy, which is taught in many schools because it is not unlike wire telegraphy. Mr. Bouck quotes government figures to show there are approximately 30,000 licensed commercial operators, working in land stations or on ships, but the American Radio Telegraphists Association reports that 9000 of these are out of jobs. Their average pay is about $140 per month without board or lodging.

The radio set manufacturing field, with about 200 companies, employs something like 1000 engineers, mostly college graduates, with salaries averaging $2658, reports Mr. Bouck. The sound industry in Hollywood employs about the same number of technicians at $60 to $135 a week when they work, but averaging only $2800 a year. Mr. Bouck asserts that only five directors of sound receiving earn as much as $12,000 a year.

Definitely Limited

Mr. Bouck asserts further that, outside the fact that the number of radio stations and hours is definitely limited by natural considerations, the computation of possibilities in the artistic end of radio—radiocasting—is made inconclusive because a large percentage of those engaged are not wholly dependent on radio. There is always, he states, a superabundance of talent in any of the so-called esthetic fields, as evidenced by the many amateur hours on the air.

Nevertheless, it is possible to point out generally the situation on the broadcasting side, despite the fact that Mr. Bouck dismisses it so lightly as radio's "esthetic side."

There are about 625 radiocasting stations in the United States—almost as many as in all the rest of the world. They do a business of about $100,000,000 a year, chiefly advertising but some from talent management. When the former radiocasters' code authority existed, it is estimated that there were 11,000 full-time employees in the stations and networks—9200 in the stations and 1800 in the networks. The code increased this number by slightly less than 1000.

Executive Class

Each radio station has at least three persons who might be classed as executives, and some run to a half dozen and more. These are usually managers, commercial managers, program directors and chief engineers. It is reasonable to estimate that fully half of the men and women in the first two classifications were drawn from the newspaper advertising and editorial fields—and not a few of the program directors, though this class comes preponderantly from the theatrical field. Station engineers almost invariably were once wireless telegraph operators, either commercial or amateur.

What is the best "opener"? Journalism, Mr. Bouck says, has offered the readiest path thus far, and probably will continue to do so, at least on the executive end of radio station operation. Yet the schools of journalism almost without exception are ignoring the field, possibly because the fires of antagonism toward radio as an alleged competitor of the newspapers still smoulder in many places. The English, public-speaking and journalism departments of few if any colleges offer more than a mere smattering of knowledge in the radio fields.

(A Wednesday Comment Feature.)

Lobbyists Wail Over Trade Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

12 act, amending the present tariff law:

Cuba	Sept. 2, 1934
Belgium	May 1, 1935
Haiti	June 3, 1935
Sweden	May 29, 1935

Lobbyists Fear Next Step

Besides this, agreements have been signed by the American Government with Brazil and Colombia. These await ratification by the Latin-American republics in question. In Brazil, the lower house has already given approval.

The lobbyists who look on the Canadian treaty results with apprehension, have further cause for misgiving in the long additional list of countries with which trade negotiations have also been initiated. These are in various stages of progress. The countries are:

Costa Rica	Honduras
El Salvador	Italy
Finland	Netherlands
France	Nicaragua
Guatemala	Spain
Switzerland	

Congress Knew Result

When Congress gave the President authority to negotiate treaties it knew very well that this was the only real way to put important tariff reductions into effect. The mass effect of lobby activities would break about the State Department and the White House with relatively small success.

Other nations, it has been pointed out, customarily give the Executive greater authority in this direction than the United States. For almost the first time now the American President has received the power, and he is backing Mr. Hull in pushing the philosophy of lowered trade barriers for all it is worth.

Behind all these developments is the idealistic conviction of one man that the revival of normal trade means peace.

Hull Begins to Reap Reward

This man is Cordell Hull. Like the rest of the world he wants peace, but he is working at it from an intensely practical approach. He has not deviated from his goal from the minute he became Secretary of State. All over the world he sees the business slump accompanied by tariff walls between peoples, a break-down of trade, the natural sequel of reduced living standards and intensified nationalism.

War, he believes, is the outgrowth of economic causes. He has set himself, patiently and painstakingly, to remove those causes. He has been hacking at the United States tariff wall for three years. Now the bricks are beginning to give way.

With the Canadian treaty signed a whole section of the wall will topple.

Northwestern States Protest Trade Loss To British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—While British Columbia is fighting for an increased share in the lumber business of the United States and hoping for a reciprocal tariff that will encourage larger shipments south of the border, sawmill operators in Washington and Oregon are protesting that British Columbia as a result of preferential tariffs already has more than her quota of Northwest trade. In Seattle the Trades and Labor Council has gone on record as opposed to a reciprocal tariff because of British Columbia's invasion of the American shingle market at the expense of Washington State mills.

During the month of September the states of Washington and Oregon, which used to lead Canada by a wide margin in all lumber exports, sold only 6,400,000 board feet of lumber to five British Empire markets where preferential duties favor Canada. In those same markets British Columbia sold during the same period a total of 54,000,000 feet, nearly nine times as much.

The two American states also lost out to British Columbia in the China trade. Only in Japan, where Canadian shipments are shut out by embargo, did they record gains.

Mrs. Owen Reports On Work Abroad

(Continued from Page 1)

sters, flag-pole sitters and pie-eating contests, she complained, adding that she wished she could read more about American philanthropists, architects and others who are building up the country instead of tearing it down.

Mentioned Crime

Saying that 75 per cent of stories with American date-lines that she had clipped in one month mentioned crime, Mrs. Owen recommended that newspapers give only such notice to criminals as they are entitled to in their relation to the total population. She related how her eye had been attracted one day by a headline, "New Sport in America." She read further to find that frog racing had been taken up here and that President Roosevelt had approved it in principle but asked that a portion of the proceeds be given to the NRA.

"That isn't funny when one reads it abroad as a commentary on American life," Mrs. Owen declared.

Better Films

The woman diplomat said she had found American motion pictures definitely better in technique and accuracy during the last year, and predicted that the improvement would bring a tremendous advance in good will toward the United States abroad.

On the walls of the Legation in Copenhagen, Mrs. Owen said she hung scenes of the first snowfall in New England and of tropical Florida to show the Danes some of the beauties of the United States. A series of paintings of American flowers, she said, has "invariably proved a bond of sympathy" with the flower-loving Danes.

Mrs. Owen is now on vacation and is spending it in "introducing Denmark to the United States." On her way across the Atlantic she wrote half of a book about Denmark for young people and expects to write the other half on the return voyage.

Non-Ferrous Metals Firm

NEW YORK (AP).—Dealers of non-ferrous metals report firmness in all important divisions of the market. Domestic demand for copper has been at a moderate rate with leading producers holding uniformly to the 9¼ cent price. Demand for lead is said to be running at a good level, and zinc buying has continued active since the recent price advance.

CIRCUMSTANCES are the rulers of the weak; they are the instruments of the strong.—LOVER.

Daily Features

ONE should take good care not to grow too wise for so great a pleasure of life as laughter.—ADDISON.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Is That So?

3

Check √ True or False

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. "Allies in war, we are united in peace." The first word is preferably accented on the second syllable. (*True..... False.....*)

2. Theodore Roosevelt served two full terms as President of the United States. (*True..... False.....*)

3. Burns wrote "The Lady of the Lake." (*True..... False.....*)

4. Necessity being the mother of invention, the United States Patent Office receives more applications for patents in hard times than in good times. (*True..... False.....*)

5. The following sentence does not conform to the rules of good English: "Talking with Jones yesterday, he told me that he was preparing to leave town." (*True..... False.....*)

6. The Prince of Wales is more than 40 years old. (*True..... False.....*)

7. One of the following words is misspelled: desiccate, ninety, fuchsia. (*True..... False.....*)

8. "Vindictive" and "self-justifying" are synonyms. (*True..... False.....*)

9. President Roosevelt on his recent trip visited Boulder Dam. (*True..... False.....*)

10. If you were looking for the book of Hosea, and you opened your Bible at Daniel, you should turn the pages at the right. (*True..... False.....*)

[Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page]

Daily Anecdote

Well Done

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Johann Heinrich von Dannecker, the German sculptor, had worked two years on his statue of Jesus, he summoned a little girl to his studio. "Who is that?" he asked, pointing to the statue.

"A great person," replied the child.

"I have failed," said von Dannecker. "I'll begin anew."

After about six years of patient labor, he again called a small child into the studio. Leading her to the statue, he asked: "Who is it?"

The child bowed her head. "It is 'Suffer little children to come unto Me,'" she said.

Truth

FOR the truth that seems discouraging does in reality only transform the courage of those strong enough to accept it; and, in any event, a truth that disheartens, because it is true, is still of far more value than the most stimulating of falsehoods.—*Maeterlinck.*

Mr. Scroggins

Bare Branches

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

MR. and Mrs. Roger P. Scroggins (P. for Pilgrim) turned up their faces to the November sky. They liked it, and said so. In the branches of a maple tree, they saw the blue flash of wings.

"Young B. Jay," said Scroggins.

"Before the leaves fell, we couldn't have seen his blue wings, through the tree," said Mrs. Scroggins.

Her husband stopped in his tracks. His eyebrows pushed up so high that his high hat teetered. "My dear!" he said. He swung his small cane, then folded his hands on the handle and gazed at his wife, admiringly. "My dear," he repeated, "I think it altogether probable that you have said something."

Mrs. Scroggins laughed and tucked her hand in the crook of her husband's arm. "Only what's so," she said modestly.

"But very much so," said her husband.

They met Florrie. The pompous pigeon joined them. Fib appeared. Scroggins stopped.

"Fib," he said. "Fly up into that maple tree."

"Why?" said Fib.

"Fly," said Scroggins.

Fib flew. His quick-moving little wings were like twin brown butterflies. "Florrie," said Scroggins, "as you look into the maple tree, what do you see now, that you couldn't have seen when the leaves were on?"

Florrie winked her wink-eye for some seconds. "Fib," she said.

"Exactly," said Scroggins. He took off his hat and tossed it into the air, catching it skillfully on his head. Fib came back.

"Why did you want me to fly through the maple branches?"

Scroggins' face was filled with an important look. "Florrie, would you mind flying through the maple branches, please?"

Florrie winked, then flew.

Scroggins tilted his high hat forward. "Fib," he said, "when you look into the maple branches, what do you see, as Florrie flies, that you couldn't have seen when the leaves were on?"

Fib hopped and skittered. "The sky," he said.

Mrs. Scroggins laughed. "It's true," she said.

"Of course," said Mr. Scroggins gravely, as Florrie coasted to a perfect landing. "Bare branches let you see lots of things," he said.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Seeing Through the Trees

What They Say

Remember Windows?

"In about fifty years or more, a grandfather will say to his granddaughter, 'I can remember when they had queer things in houses called windows!'"—*H. G. Wells.*

Peace Lovers

"No man or woman who saw anything of the Great War can be other than a lover of peace."—*Bernard M. Baruch.*

Fodder From the Fields

The Long Shadows of a November Day Enhance This Scene in the Rolling Farm Country of Pennsylvania. It Was Recorded for the Monitor Camera Club by W. Henry Boller, Philadelphia.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Grandpa's Halloween

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sebastopol, Calif.

WHEN Grandpa Brown came to the schoolhouse a few days after Halloween, the teacher suspected that his visit had something to do with some prank of the older boys, all of whom had been late to school the following morning, although the whole town was talking of the fact that there had been no mischief.

Grandpa's gratitude to the boys brought forth the story of what the boys later confessed was "the best Halloween" they had ever had.

Little by little the story leaked out. John, a new boy who had come to the school in the fall, had overheard a conversation in the small town's general store indicating that Grandpa Brown would be unable to harvest his acre or more of potatoes—his livelihood for the coming winter. So John had marshaled the schoolboys, and with carefully laid plans they had spent most of the night on Halloween digging the potatoes and piling them ready for the sacks.

As their compensation, they hid in the bushes surrounding the field to watch Grandpa Brown's expression when he came out the next morning. Although this necessitated a slight tardiness at school, they felt amply repaid for their efforts, and the teacher was delighted.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Nut-Men

FUNNY, wise-looking, little nut men sell in one store for about 15 cents apiece. Different nutshells make up different parts of their bodies. The faces, coats, and other bits of apparel are suggested by dabs of bright paint.

Each little figure is unusual in shape and color. One has a large walnut head. His eyes are round and seem to bulge. He has a red pasteboard tongue which protrudes slightly. This has been glued on. All the parts are held together by some strong glue. Many of the bodies are of walnuts or other smaller oddly shaped nutshells. The legs are frequently made of pecans, and hazelnuts sometimes make feet. Half a walnut is a good hat; and peanuts are convenient arms. The figure may be helped along in difficult places by fine wire or pieces of cardboard; but these are all painted over to tone in with the coloring of the figure.

For the most part, however, the nut men are made of nutshells, glue, and bright red, yellow, or blue streaks of paint. A very laughable array they make; each man mounted on his little board stand. They do a great deal to brighten up a window of dull-toned hardware or other similar merchandise. G. B. C.

In Lighter Vein

Splitting Hairs

Hairdressers, a Chicago dispatch informs us, complain that "ordinary barbers in the Midwest are calling themselves hairdressers, to the great detriment of the advanced profession."

Reminds us of the late Judge Joseph Quinn of the Massachusetts Superior Court. In his court one day the district attorney, questioning a witness, asked, "You are a barber, aren't you?" The witness replied pompously, "I am a tonsorial artist." "Well, now," put in Judge Quinn, "isn't that splitting hairs?"—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

Her Weakness

An American playwright noticed her colored maid pause in her cleaning of the apartment to pick up the manuscript of a new and very unsold play. The girl read for a minute and then broke into hilarious laughter. Naturally much pleased, the playwright asked what passage had struck her as so funny.

"No passage at all, missy, no passage at all," replied the domestic. "It just don't take much to make me laugh."—*New York Evening World.*

A True Story

One of the tenants in a Texas office building complained to the Negro janitor about the liquid soap in the washroom. "Why, it almost peels off the skin," he said.

"Yassuh," said the cullud gentleman; "when dat man sol' it he act kinda superstitious lak; but Ah'll 'dultrate a little, an' it'll be O. K."

Getting There

Voice (on the telephone): "Zander! Zander! Z! Z!! No, not C! ABCD EFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ!"—*London Opinion.*

Parliamentary Practice — Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Question: At a regular meeting to elect a certain officer it was impossible for any candidate to secure the two-thirds vote necessary to elect. A motion was made to adjourn until two weeks later. In the intervening week, a regular meeting was held. Would the intervening regular meeting have any effect on the adjourned meeting?

Answer: Yes. It would have the effect of making it an entirely new special meeting instead of an adjournment or continuation of the former meeting. Robert's Rules of Order (page 59) states regarding an adjourned meeting: "The time fixed cannot be beyond the time of the next meeting." Whether or not the election could have been legally continued at that meeting would depend upon the rules in the bylaws regarding elections, special meetings, terms of office, filling vacancies, etc.

Brevities

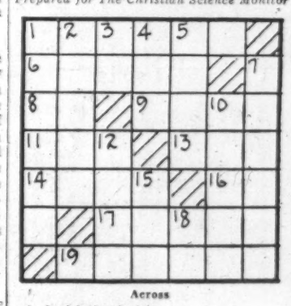
Norfolk Virginian-Pilot: There are several problems still to be solved, including high prices, unemployment and how to get Miss Earhart's hair brushed.

El Paso World News: Western packers insist that expenses eat up a great part of the profit. Such as having to install jewelers' scales to weigh the pork.

Punch: "How is one to account for the continued boom in new houses?" asks a writer. We always put it down to the wireless-set.

Crossword Puzzle No. 162

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor



Across

1—Legislative body
6—Fragrance
8—Behold
9—Pace
11—A fish
13—Eggs
14—Roman emperor
16—Pronoun
17—Silly
19—Sway back and forth

Down

1—Salt-marsh
2—Wear away
3—Negation
4—Territorial division of Norway
5—A plant
7—Grecian gold coin
10—Sheeplike
12—A great lake
15—A number
18—Close by

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Is That So?

(Answers to No. 3)

1. True.
2. False. He was elected Vice-President in 1900, and succeeded to the Presidency for his first term in 1901, on the assassination of McKinley.
3. False. It was written by Scott.
4. False. It takes money to get a patent.
5. True. A participle ("talking") should not introduce a sentence or clause unless it logically modifies the subject ("he"). Better recast to: "I was talking with Jones yesterday, and he . . . ."
6. True. He was born on June 23, 1894.
7. False.
8. False. "Vindictive" means "revengeful, retaliatory"; and "self-justifying" means "vindicating oneself."
9. True.
10. True. Hosea follows Daniel.

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*Tubby Only Paints Nature at Its Best*

By LE PELLEY

ISN'T IT A BEAUTIFUL, BEAUTIFUL SUNSET —
YES — IT'S PRETTY GOOD
WHY, IT'S MAGNIFICENT!
WELL — I DIDN'T SAY THERE WAS ANYTHING WRONG WITH IT, DID I? IT'S VERY, VERY GOOD —
IN FACT IT'S SO GOOD IT REMINDS ME A LITTLE BIT OF MY PAINTING I MADE FOR THE SCHOOL EXHIBIT
WUMP

The Adventures of Waddles—*Pete Penguin Departs*

By THE HAGERS

"MY HEART IS FILLED WITH DEEP REGRET," SAID GANDER JIM. "I'M QUITE UPSET!
PETE PENGUIN'S GONE. HE LEFT THIS NOTE. I CAN'T MAKE OUT A THING HE WROTE."
I QUACKED, "I THINK I UNDERSTAND. HE LEFT FOR HIS ANTARCTIC LAND.
HE HAS NO FUNDS. HE CANNOT FLY. I'M OFF TO FIND HIM, JIM. GOOD-BY!"
(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

The Consumers' Revolt

FIGURE hunters in the Department of Agriculture tell the American farmer that he can look for a 10 per cent increase in consumer buying power in the United States next year and that increased demand for his products can be expected to follow. They omit, though, to tell the farmer what he may have observed for himself, that a distinct consumer revolt is brewing against high food prices and that it will manifest itself where possible in restrained purchasing, use of substitutes, and perhaps political action to set aside the agricultural adjustment program.

Secretary Wallace has already shown his concern over the threatened rise of bread prices, which he now believes averted, and over the resistance to processing taxes. Housewives have protested especially the sharp rise in prices of pork and of some other foodstuffs. A survey by the bureau of business research of the University of Southern California shows a general increase in food prices of 36 per cent over last year.

The roused awareness of the housewife to her importance as family purchasing agent is quite to be commended. It is further to be recommended to her that she get not just a part but the whole picture of how government restrictions and taxes are affecting her family budget.

For there are other household costs besides those for foodstuffs. And there are other restrictive and cost-raising taxes besides the processing taxes. For instance, there are items of clothing, home furnishings and miscellany which cost Americans materially more because of the barrier-like tax called tariff. Food prices are more conspicuous partly because, unprotected, they went extremely low and any recovery looks impressive. But prices of many other goods have long been protected and kept on a plane that is artificial, restrictive and in many cases indefensible.

Does the housewife usually know, for instance, that whenever she buys imported china, porcelain or glassware for her table, any imported cutlery or kitchen utensils of enameled, aluminum or earthen ware, she pays a tariff which amounts to from more than 50 per cent to nearly 100 per cent of the original value, or that even when she buys American-made products in any of these lines she probably pays a price correspondingly elevated?

And does she want some kind of a carpet or rug to cover the floors? The customs collector takes a duty of 30, 40 or 60 per cent according to kind and value, and the domestic manufacturer knows that margin in naming his price

Then presumably, to keep up the American standard of living, members of the family will want some articles of wool clothing. The whole range is covered by a heavy schedule of duties. Woven wool fabrics last year paid from 72 to 108 per cent to get into the country, the rate being higher the better the cloth. Coats, suits and dresses mainly of wool paid about 58 per cent, hose the same, knitted or woolen outerwear from that to 90 per cent, and wool felt hat shapes or caps an average of 98.9 per cent.

A woolen jacket for the baby costs more by reason of a 75 per cent rate plus 50 cents a pound. On a wool or mostly wool blanket she may pay double what foreign consumers pay because the Government has interfered to help the American producer. In gloves, whether one wishes wool or leather, the supply is limited by rates that range in effect from a minimum of 50 per cent up to 90.

Those are only some of the broader categories. Does our housewife buy buttons, pins, buckles, dress fastenings, beads or any kind of laces or lace-trimmed or embroidered goods, corsets or rayon underwear, combs or hair brushes, toothbrushes, perfumes or cosmetics? On practically all of these the tariff toll is more than 50 per cent.

Toys, dolls or games for the children are harder to buy by reason of a 70 per cent duty. There's another levy when they need paint or color sets for school. And another 60 or 70 per cent tribute when it comes to Christmas tree decorations.

Yes, the housewife has plenty to complain about as a consumer. It is difficult to say just how much these rates add to the prices she pays, but clearly they add something to what the American manufacturer can charge and they shut her off from some of the supply and quality foreign manufacturers could furnish—else what's a tariff for?

Let the American housewife protest until she is heard on the question of prices, whether of food, clothing or what not. And let her get the complete picture of what artificial trade restrictions are costing her in nearly everything she buys. Then she will advocate not only removal of agricultural processing taxes, but also further reciprocal trade agreements by the United States and eventual general reduction of the tariff.

Counter-Sanctions

WITH one thing at least in Italy's protest against League of Nations sanctions we can agree. While taking with more than a bit of saline seasoning Mussolini's concern for the hardships to "millions of workers all the world over," we would do well to recognize that peace has its price. Undoubtedly sanctions and counter-sanctions will cause dislocations of trade and a "disturbance of outlook" which may indeed "last long after the sanctions have fulfilled their functions."

Experience in the World War underscored the fact that economic changes adopted as war measures may remain, contrary to our desires, after war ends. There are millers in the United States who insist, for instance, that wheat consumption has never been the same since the "wheatless" days of 1918. Unquestionably some of the trade now to be shut off from Italy will never again find the same channels. But to say that is merely to say that in seeking to establish law and order in the international community the, nations must face the cost. We believe that members of the League have to a large extent done that. They have moved slowly and carefully; they give the appearance of peoples deliberately choosing the risks of peace to the risks of war.

That is the essential choice. Fifty nations, after long experience with the chaos of the war system, are ready to try the hazards and the hardships plainly involved in the collective security system.

For non-League nations the position is not so clear. Germany apparently is unwilling to profiteer on the peace efforts but also unwilling to suffer the dislocations a complete stoppage of her trade with Italy would bring. She hopes to stabilize that trade at its present level. The United States is resolved, we believe, to go farther, to sacrifice any trade with Italy which might involve America in war. And many Americans would gladly make the same contribution to the peace effort that the League members are undertaking.

Italy's intimation that she holds the individual sanctionists responsible and considers that their actions justify "inevitable Italian counter-measures" is rather silly. As to economic measures she will have perhaps not fifty times but at least many times the trouble she can inflict on any one of the fifty economic policemen. Moreover, she is every day destroying much of her value as a market by squandering her substance on an adventure in Africa.

And warmaking itself causes dislocations. War profits may be as upsetting as the stoppage of trade. It is war and not peace efforts which requires the greater sacrifices. Manifestly today most of the world is convinced that peace, or even the hope of peace, is worth the price of sanctions and counter-sanctions.

Votes and Microphones

THE British Broadcasting Corporation, unlike radio organizations in the United States, is government-administered; unlike radio organizations in some continental lands, it is not government-dominated. Yet, although the British Government has striven with success to keep political influence out of radiocasting, radiocasting is an increasing influence in politics.

Convinced party enthusiasts presumably vote the party ticket, but a large floating vote is subject to the pressure of argument, and this vote it is which is influenced by radio oratory.

Political oratory is therefore attaining a position of authority. But it is not the old oratory. Television still being in the future, the voice alone counts; gesture and personal appearance go for nothing. Fiery oratory, and with it, let us hope, the grosser forms of loose thinking, are tending to obsolescence.

Furthermore, in so far as radio helps to concentrate active political attention on the figures of a few leaders, it tends to hasten that process whereby the private member of Parliament is rapidly losing importance in comparison with the immense strength and prestige of the executive. What is the precise value of these changes only the future can show; but none can challenge their significance.

Civilization on Crusade

"AN EXOTIC race . . . born beneath a tropic sun . . . essentially unlike the . . . dominant race. . . .

"Unhappy Africa at last is remembered . . . The heart of the dominant race . . . has at length been turned towards her . . . An enlightened and Christianized community shall have, on the shores of Africa, laws, language and literature drawn from among us . . ."

Are we listening to a "civilizing" speech by Mussolini? No. Just excerpts from the preface written nearly a century ago for the first edition of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Harriet Beecher Stowe. Strange that Mussolini should say such similar things while pressing so different a purpose. But the great friend of freedom concluded her preface by saying:

> For, while politicians contend, and men are swerved this way and that by conflicting tides of interest and passion, the great cause of human liberty is in the hands of One, of whom it is said:
>
> "He shall not fail nor be discouraged
> Till he have set judgment in the earth.
> "He shall deliver the needy when he crieth,
> The poor, and him that hath no helper.
> "He shall redeem their soul from deceit and violence,
> And precious shall their blood be in his sight."

It is more difficult to imagine Mussolini dwelling on that. For the difference between true and false crusading is real and clear.

American Wives Win Tokyo Girl's O. K.

FROM a land which still has some fears that the invasion of women into the realm of business, or even just into society, means the corruption of modesty, would it be interesting to you to receive an impression of American wives? The one on whom the impression was made is a modern Japanese girl. Her foreign clothes she wears with a dash; her hats are correctly tilted over one eye; her manners are charming. She has traveled for her Government; she swims and dances and goes to movies; and the latest I have heard from her she was expecting to represent a silk store. Indeed, she appeared at a formal tea in one of the beautiful kimonos that one longs to be able to wear—until one thinks of driving the car or pulling up weeds in the garden—and looked like a dainty Junior Leaguer at a fancy dress ball.

A Japanese-language newspaper in Tokyo asked her to write the article; here is her own translation of it—unadulterated:

"When I heard that a party of noted American journalists was coming over to Japan in response to an invitation sent by the Japan Press Association, I made up my mind to try as much as possible to come into touch with them on their arrival in Tokyo; for I felt very much anxious to know, above all, what the visiting journalists' wives would be like. I imagined such a smart, and even shrewd woman, as we generally suppose them to be. My imagination, however, proved somewhat wrong, when I actually met them.

* * *

"As a journalist's wife naturally ought to be, they are not only interested in various affairs in the political and economic field, but they have abundant knowledge as well as good understanding for what their husbands are engaged in.

"Some of them have themselves a long career of a journalist; and they have, indeed, plenty of good journalistic sense and judgment. But what impressed me most is that, despite their remarkable journalistic talents, they are perfect housewives.

"Contrary to our general belief, their family life little differs from that of the ordinary Japanese women. They are quite modest and gentle wives. This may be due to their full trust in their husbands' ability as their own intelligence.

"I accompanied these ladies on their overnight trip to Nikko. In the train, one of the wives told me how she was happy coming out for a trip away from the men. I asked her why. She replied, 'Whenever our husbands see one another, they talk of nothing but their "news." They are always too much occupied with their business to allow us to have a chat among ourselves.' This may be no small matter, especially for an American lady who is very fond of chatting.

* * *

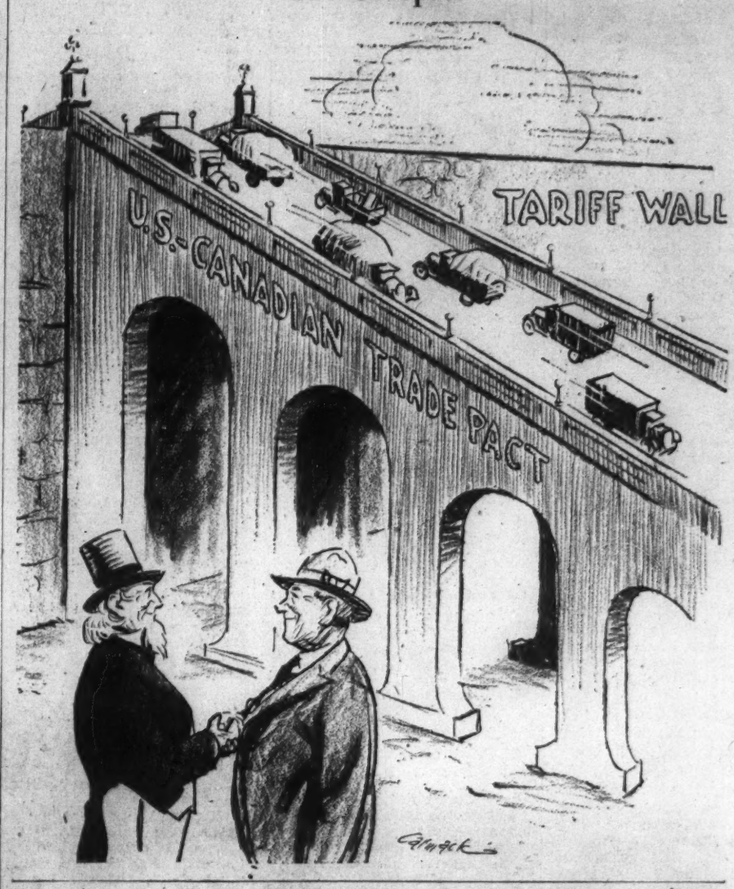
"These words, however, came quite unexpected to me, since I thought that an American lady was the last one to complain of such a thing; we were quite wrong in believing that, in a country where the 'ladies first' is observed to a great extent, a woman could always have their way in every line of life.

"I was deeply moved to find how these bright and intelligent ladies were doing their very best in order to make their family life as happy and perfect as possible."

And that is the impression, tribute rather, from a modern Japanese girl, one among those who even yet is a little dubious as to the merits of the romantic marriage, as it takes place in the western world

C. B. D.

The Overpass



The Cowboy From Calgary

HE STOOD six-foot-four without his boots, moved with the superb unconscious grace of a discus thrower in the Olympic Games, was altogether much more handsome than the law rightfully should permit, and a deep crimson spread over his schoolgirl complexion whenever a stranger addressed him. But, boy, what a way he had with horses.

It was 1916 and a bunch of us had signed on a freighter out of the port of Boston bound for Liverpool. The cargo was 1100 horses and they were bound for Flanders to strain their gallant hearts out wrenching great guns out of one shell hole into another. We were landlubbers all, and in the slipping sands of memory it isn't easy now to recall whether our awe of the hard-boiled boss cattlemen who barked at us incessantly was greater than our ignorance of horseflesh.

What mixed motives had induced this heterogeneous collection of humanity to work their way to Europe by chaperoning horses? It is hard to say. Boys from Cornell hoping to get near enough to see something of the fight; down-at-heel Cockney derelicts 'omesick for the old country; others whose furtiveness and pallor suggested recent residence in state or federal institutions; one or two of British origin, no longer in the first buoyancy of youth, in whom, however, boyish bent for adventure refused to down and who hoped to lend a hand to make the world safe, etc.

* * *

Horses blissfully unconscious that in the filth and ruck of a war's horrid drive an average of two days was about all the remount service figured a horse would last in France. Men blindly ignorant of the future's disillusions, some stupendous, and others with a tinge of comic opera such as that which shortly overtook the collegians from Cornell.

The cowboy from a ranch near Calgary, he of the maiden blushes, was no landlubber. For months he had helped round up unruly bronchos in the Canadian Northwest, slept with them in box cars in the long, dreary, jerky trek across the American continent, and nursed and mothered them, and quieted their wild panic in the terror of storm when the ship quivered and shivered and shook from bow to stern as she labored uneasily through the churning north Atlantic. We noticed him first at the dock in Boston when the horses, car-weary from their long confining journey, were led from train to ship. "Turn round and walk away from him, buddy, and he'll follow you," he said to a greenhorn who was tugging at a halter and staring at the horse he was trying to coax on to the gangway. Sheepishly the fellow obeyed, the horse at once docilely followed, and the tyro had learned a lesson in the way of a horse with a man.

There was the usual fog as we passed the banks and—the month was August—it was steamy, stuffy and murky in the lower holds; the battle of air and water started there and then. Down in those floating, smelly stables near the water line the bosun wanted the ports all closed to prevent the Atlantic Ocean spilling in when sudden squalls arose. But the cowboy wanted air for his horses, packed close as peas in a pod, and a little salt water in the scuppers left him undisturbed. In these skirmishes of the elements victory always rested with the cowboy. It was a ticklish task closing the ports, for it meant climbing across the horses' haunches and a sudden lunge from a startled animal easily brought the climber's head hard against the timbers of the deck above. The bosun's crew were glad to pass the buck to the cattlemen, who closed a couple of ports and opened them a minute after.

* * *

But it was when we were nearing the Irish coast that we saw how friendly and fearless the Canadian cowboy was in caring for his charges. Enemy submarines were active, as the wreckage of ships continually floating by grimly reminded us. British trawlers converted into patrol boats were also active. Twice, evidently in response to signals from them, our ship violently veered her course, the churning white foam in her wake marking her sharply zigzagging track. Dozens of horses were "cast," their supporting bellybands snapping. Screaming with fright, they rolled and squirmed on the wet, slippery decks, struggling to rise, fighting and treading on each other, a mass of wildly kicking, helpless, panic-stricken creatures. Calmly the cowboy from Calgary picked his way among them and over them, soothing them with his "Steady now," "Whoa-a there, girl," "Easy, lad," as he stooped, putting his long, strong arms around them, and actually aiding them to their feet, when we helpers lifted buckets of cool water to the quivering nostrils.

At last we made the mouth of the Mersey. The horses, now weak and stiff, were slowly led on to the dock. As we "cattlemen" went our respective ways the last impression was that of the cowboy passing along the lines of picketed horses, stroking their velvety muzzles as they feebly whinnied in pleasure at the approach of their friend.

Oh, yes. About those Cornell boys. The choice of two courses was offered them by the military authorities at Liverpool. They might remain on the ship and return on her to the United States, or, stay at a waterfront boarding house, reporting twice daily to the police, and return on the next boat. Which is the nearest those young adventurers got to seeing Europe at war.

WILLIAM R. MACDONALD

Profiteering Prohibited, Please

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One notices with great interest the attitude of big business toward the extremely critical situation in Europe and Africa. Some enlightened corporations, such as Ford and Chrysler, have shown their willingness to place esteem for their country, and a desire for peace, above their appetite for profit; but other companies are saying quite plainly, by their actions, that their only interest is in material gain; that they care nothing for the honor of their country; that they will not support their President, except under legal compulsion; and that war is a glorious thing because it lines their pockets.

The American people stand squarely behind President Roosevelt in their desire for peace, and I, for one, believe that they will not tolerate, for very long, the hard-headed businessmen who proclaim "business as usual" during this crisis, when "business as usual" is patently impossible. If President Roosevelt's hands are tied—in so far as the further limiting of exports is concerned, because of an agreement with Congress—the hands of the American people are not tied.

It is not too difficult for each of us, for example, to inquire when purchasing gasoline, or oil, or automobiles, or the numerous other things that we buy, whether the particular company with whom we deal, is willing to forgo profit in the interest of peace, by refraining from trading with the countries engaged in war.

While it is probably true that most Americans do not wish to be embroiled in the problems of Europe, by having the United States become a member of the League of Nations, I believe it to be equally true that most Americans will place their moral support, and that of their country, behind the League's efforts for peace. Now is the time for us to make clear, to the rest of the world, that our protestations of a desire for peace are sincere. This cannot be done if our big businessmen seek to profit by the application of sanctions by the League of Nations. We were accused of profiteering in the World War because of our insistence that we had the right to trade where we would and with whom we would. We sent goods to the allies, and to the central powers, and so aided in the progress of the war.

Today, our Government understands the danger of this attitude. The people of America are determined that such a policy shall not get us into another inferno; and big business had better understand that an aroused public will watch what they are doing and, with votes and purchasing power, command, as a democratic people have the right to command, that peace be put above commercialism, and that the profit motive be subordinated to the public good. Let us put the question of war upon a strictly moral plane and insist that it be kept there.

Boston. LLOYD BEMIS

When Is an Implement a Munition?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In an editorial, entitled "At Their Own Risk," in The Christian Science Monitor, occur the following sentences:

> The Neutrality Act itself provided an embargo only upon arms, ammunition and implements of war. When it was passed the phrase "implements of war" was chosen instead of "munitions of war." This left American producers free to supply essential war materials, such as cotton, copper, wheat and trucks.

As I read this, the last sentence quoted seemed to present a surprising inference from the first two sentences, so I looked up "implement" in the two dictionaries at hand. This is what I found:

> **Webster's New International Dictionary.** Implement. 1. That which fulfills or supplies a want or use; esp. an instrument, tool, or utensil used by man to accomplish a given work; as, the implements of trade, of husbandry, or of war.

The Practical Standard Dictionary definitions were almost identical.

In the light of these definitions, is there really any reason why the phrase "implements of war" should not cover "cotton, copper, wheat and trucks"? To me it seems unreasonable to interpret the phrase "implements of war" as excluding any of the commodities on the League of Nations' list. RUTH E. SMITH

New Brunswick, N. J.

The Wide Horizon

A Trade Treaty With Canada

By W. Y. Elliott
Professor of Government, Harvard University

DIPLOMACY as between Canada and the United States is fortunately a more intimate affair than most international exchanges. It has the intimacy of a settlement between neighbors, and some of the same difficulties. Mr. Mackenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister, is returning to Washington to sign the trade agreement already arranged with President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. The heads of the two governments can come together in this way without formalities or intermediaries for a friendly chat. They can explain mutual difficulties and come to a friendly understanding in a way not always possible in notes and communications through ambassadors.

Between Canada and the United States the practice of direct diplomacy had already been sanctioned by Mr. Bennett's visit to Washington just before the London Economic Conference in 1933. The fact that his Conservative predecessor took that step and that much of the groundwork for a trade agreement has been laid during the summer makes it politically much easier for Mr. King to talk business. Had this preparation not been made by the Conservatives, the usual cry would have been raised against Liberal policy in Canada that it was "selling out the Empire to the United States." A similar exploitation of imperial loyalty in Canada defeated the effort made by President Taft to achieve substantial tariff reciprocity between the two countries in 1911.

The success of the negotiations now nearing completion will measure the sincerity of Mr. Roosevelt's backing of his Secretary of State in the effort to resume international trade on a freer basis. Every argument exists for the most liberal treatment of Canada, a kindred neighbor with similar standards of living and a complementary economy. American investment above the line comes to something around $4,000,000,000 which can be collected only if investors are prepared to trade.

* * *

The difficulties on the United States' side of the line lie in the nature of Canada's exports—largely the products of farms, dairies, ranches, and fisheries on the one hand and mines and forests on the other. These products compete to some extent with the most politically vocal of products newly protected in the United States, many of which are operating under a program of voluntary limitation in order to raise prices. Secretary Hull's freer trade program runs into both Smoot-Hawley agricultural protectionism and the AAA. In the Senate the latter is exceedingly strong and articulate.

Potato growers and cattle raisers are not willing to consider the possibility of competition with Canada. They are hostile even to a most limited quota of their market being conceded on a low-tariff basis to Canada's producers. So the opportunity to set United States factories and mines back to supplying a Canadian market that has dwindled to a third its normal size is apt to be lost in a haggle over fractions of a per cent of the total consumption of cattle, timber, or dairy products at the behest of the rooted sectionalism of the Senate.

National interest may be sacrificed to the political expediency of placating powerful senators who represent only a handful of the total population. Hundreds of millions in exports of machinery, fruit, steel products, iron, coal, textiles and a long list of specialties may be lost to save farmers and ranchers from competition running only into a few hundreds of thousands.

* * *

We stand to gain tremendously if we can really meet Mr. King halfway. The Ottawa Agreements hurt us without really helping Canada. He is our natural ally in bringing Canada once more into the natural economy of the American continent, and he has won an election on that issue.

It would be a tragic pity if Canada's moral lead and real willingness to open doors should not get the full response of the United States. The recovery program is at a point where Mr. Roosevelt must push on to freer trade if his country is not to stagnate into a perpetual program of limiting production.

At the crucial period of world history, when the great democracies are confronted by an international situation of very grave danger to their own peace, it is more than ever essential for the United States to aid in the economic reconstruction of a sane international trade. Canada is a strategic point for a beginning. The objections against receiving goods produced by "coolie labor," doubtful enough in any case, certainly do not apply to the products of our Canadian neighbor.

Canada and the United States are enabled to initiate a real breach in the hopeless situation created by impassable trade barriers between the nations. Reports of opposition by certain trade interests are comparable to that anticipated in Congress where a dozen or so senators see only the votes of their own interested constituents — not one hundredth part of the nation which ought once more to enjoy $1,000,000,000 yearly trade with Canada.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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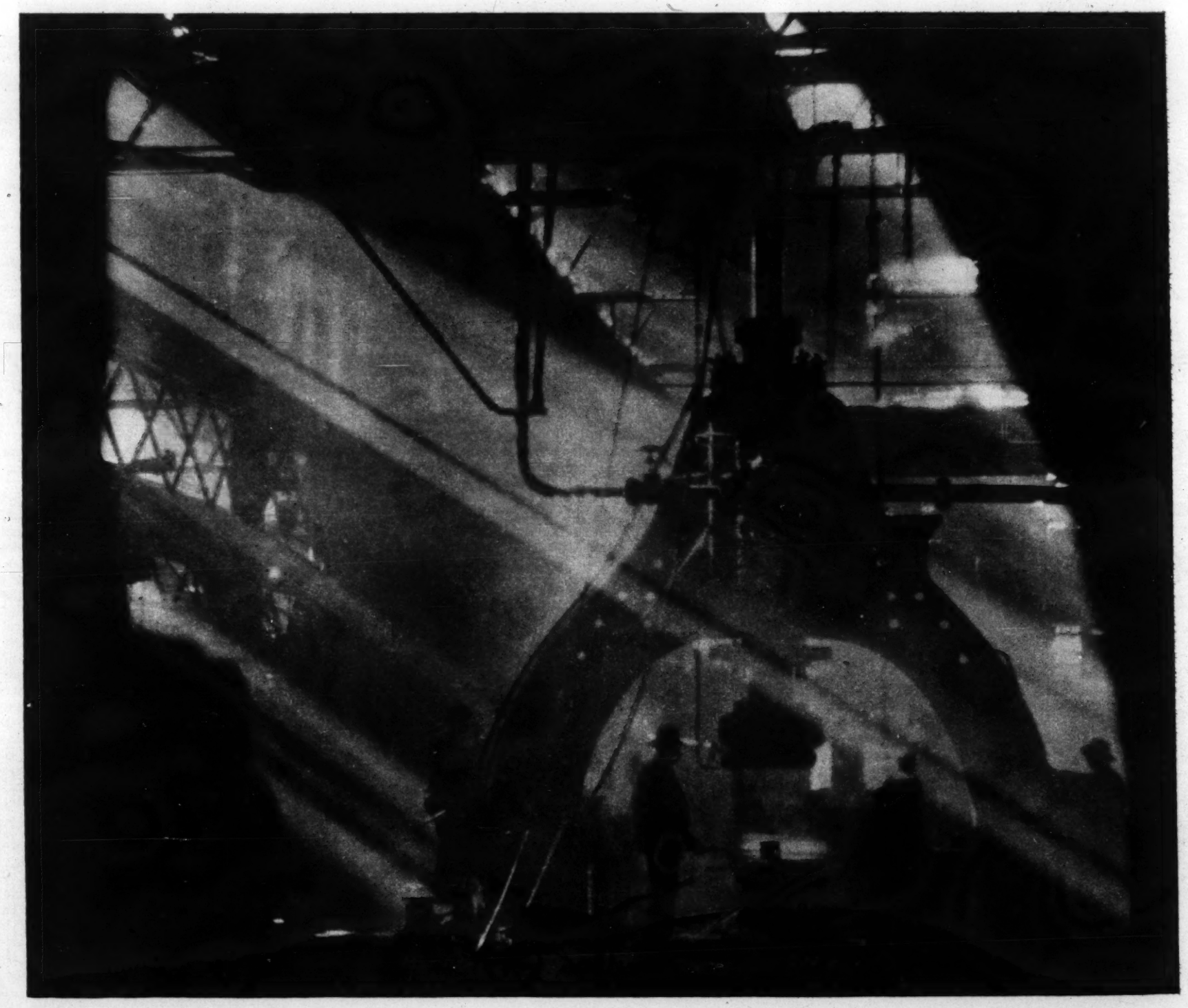


Left—By Ewing Galloway. Right—Rittase.

Machines Abhor the Coolie

By Sydney Greenbie

IF CAPITAL HAD NOT started out on a wrong economic theory of cheap labor, it would not be in the predicament it is in today. People are saying everywhere that we are destined to have a permanent class of "unemployables." This is a specific admission that the machine, born of the need of cheap labor, is succumbing to the evils of cheap labor. The coolie, whom labor is fighting at home, and industry abroad, is grinning at us from the industrial scrap heap.

We call this a machine age. Is it? I am not being facetious. The machine has not yet reached a quarter of the people on the earth. If our technocrats and NEP-ocrats and New Deal-ocrats and Rugged-individual-ocrats took the rest of the billion and a half of human beings into their consideration, they would see that it is not a machine age. For the majority have never seen a tractor, worked in a factory, or perhaps even heard a radio.

If, while you are standing with the idle, looking down into a New York excavation where tomorrow may rise another skyscraper—perhaps to remain empty—and you see the monstrous wrecking crane rip out rock and brick wall by the ton, if you had some powerful X-ray with which to look right through the earth, you would see on the other periphery Japanese women loading coal by hand into ships' bunkers, Chinese women lugging baskets of stones up the slopes of Hong Kong for the mansions of the British; coolies moving boulders on trays. As you watch a girl in an American mill tend her thousands of spindles, your X-ray would reveal millions of homes in India where cloth is woven by hand looms. As you marvel at the tractor carving a dozen or more furrows at once, the X-ray would show you billions of acres being worried by rude contraptions of wood dragged by men and boys. As you dash cross-country in car, bus or silver-streaked Zephyrs, your X-ray would show you continents where the only means of locomotion are the wheelbarrow, or just feet.

Is this, then, really a machine age? Can it be that, in spite of our radio, our giant flying boats, and our vast printing presses, the provincial who knew his little village knew the world better than our economists who talk overproduction? Labor, cheap and unemployable, is still the most overproduced commodity on earth. The machine abhors the coolie, because he hinders its conquest of the earth *and cannot consume its output*.

The machine began by needing cheap labor. It needed raw material to keep it going. The cotton gin created a demand for more slaves, but the machine did not want to support the slave when he was not needed. It did not pay. So slavery was abolished. Still, in the fetid jungles of South America, in the depths of Africa, on the rarefied slopes of Peru, or the semi-desert regions of our West, the world was scouring for sugar, jute, rubber, metals; the natives, however, did not lend themselves readily to becoming handmaidens of the machine. But in western India there was a race of Indians called the Kuli, who, unskilled and too numerous, were ready to hire themselves out on contract for a period of years for work anywhere, and thus gave a name of opprobrium to a type of labor and a standard

FAR FROM THE MACHINE AGE

The Ornate Building in the Background Is Only a Coal Yard in Peiping. The Coolie in Front Is Laboriously Wheeling Away Several Sacks of Coal, Sacks Which Have Been Filled by Hand, and Loaded by Hand. There Are No Machines in This Corner of Peiping.

of living now universally understood as degrading and industrially undermining fair competition. Ever since, these people have been shipped where other labor would not go.

The white man was conquering the jungle with the coolie, but it soon became evident that the coolie intended to stay. He did not return when his contract was over. He became the gardener, the craftsman, the tradesman competing with the white man, and so the indentured coolie, like the slave, was found to be a handicap. In 1926, the British in South Africa passed a law against his further importation and commenced the process of governmental repatriation. Still the cry for a supply of cheap labor goes on.

But is a plethora of unskilled labor, ready to work for a pittance, a benefit or a curse to modern industry? If it were a benefit, then capital would certainly move all its machinery over to India and China—but it doesn't. Let us look more closely at these countries, and see whether cheap coolie labor is more economical than high-standard labor.

Let us take India, whence came the coolie who is now the bane of world manufacturing. The great bulk of the necessities of life are made by hand by lone people in countless villages. While it takes 6 rupees [$3.71 at present exchange] to keep a person at the subsistence level a month, the average head of a family earns only 12 Rs. [$7.42], and the per capita income in India is $9 a year.

What is most amazing is that, in a country so crowded with labor as India, it should still be profitable to work women and children in the mills 23 hours a day, and day and night for months on end, the women not even leaving their machines to sleep, eat or nurse their infants for days at a stretch. The owners don't wish this. But labor is so poor and inefficient and the pay so low, they drive themselves to make this extra cash. Indian labor is the poorest in the world. One Chinese carpenter will do as much and better work than three Indian carpenters. The Philippine shoe worker does better than the Indian. The British miner digs eight times as much coal as the Indian. One American will operate an electric crane, but it takes three Indians to do it. Even the jute laborers, at which Indians excel, are not better than the Scotch. Indian mills use three and one half times as many workers as the same American mills, and some even 14 times as many. This is not due to anything bad about Indians, but to the fact that there are too many of them clamoring for the same subsistence.

The staggering burden of cheap labor that hangs over the Orient is itself the answer. As you move westward from industrial Japan to China and India, you go economically down the scale of values as the numerical strength of labor goes up. Cheap as Japanese labor is, it cannot compete with Chinese, and Chinese hardly can compete with Hindu. The transportation from low to high standard, from drudgery to machinery, is blocked by the mass of helpless people. One fifth of the people of the world live on less than 5 cents a day.

* * *

Chinese labor is both willing and intelligent. Nevertheless, American farmers, while constituting less than 50 per cent of the population, produce more crops, and crops of a better standard, than the 80 per cent of Chinese who are farmers. In terms of productiveness and machine power, America is really a country of more than 625,000,000, whereas the 400,000,000 Chinese are really only equal to 100,000,000 in man power. The working day in China is from 8 to 11 hours, with a wage of 25 to 45 cents. A boy is given 1000 cocoons and allowed to reel them; whether it takes him 7 hours or 11 to unwind is his own affair.

A typical wage scale in China of not so long ago is the following:

Carpenter, 17 cents a day with food.
Mason, 16 cents a day with food.
Stonecutter, 16 cents a day with food.
Blacksmith, 18 cents a day with food.
Servant, $1 a month with food.
Cotton spinner, 9 cents a day without food.

Because of the inefficiency of labor, the long hours given to industry leave the output lower than in America, the productivity of the Chinese being only 20 per cent of the American textile worker.

Unquestionably, the greatest evil in connection with coolie labor is its penalizing of children. A father, unable to earn more than 35 to 50 cents a day, drags his wife into the grind of breadwinning; and when the mother leaves the home, she drags the child along. Once in the factory or field or mine, it is but a step for the child to the machine. The resultant demoralization of men shows itself in the way opulent, overfed and proud men will sit in rikshaws while even a child of 10 pulls them along. But in this the Orient is only back in the era where, less than 50 years ago, we warmed ourselves by the hearth made safe by baby chimney-sweeps, who only too often were human sacrifices for our comfort.

It is in Japan that we can make the best study of the question as to whether cheap coolie labor is a true advantage in modern economy.

The fact that Japanese manufacturers have lots of labor to draw upon gives a false face to the situation. In skilled labor, the scarcity is so great that in such an industry as textiles, whose competition we feel most, mill-owners have been forced to establish a dormitory system wherein the girls, mostly under 16, who have been recruited from the farms and who seldom remain at work longer than a year and a half or two, shall not be lured away by other manufacturers. The cost of securing a girl is generally about $25. The added cost of maintaining lodging houses, with baths, recreation and food, even if it comes out of the earnings of the girls, is still a factor in production, checking expansion.

* * *

Throughout industry, owing to the crowded labor market, Japan has not improved her equipment as rapidly as she might, buying cruder machines and working its people longer, securing a poorer quality product, and generally lagging behind her true potentialities. Japan still finds it cheaper to put a man to work with a curious, enormous pulling saw to cut a tree into planks, boards and trim—one might say—match sticks. Comparison shows that it takes several times more labor to achieve the same results in Japan as in America. It takes 19 Japanese to tend to a mile of railway against 7 men in the United States; industries are overmanned; while the output of coal is one fifth that in the United States. Handcarts still carry the products of mine and factory; women still carry coke, coal and clay for the machines. While improvement to greater skill is being made, it is not rapid enough to overtake the losses through shifting population and the increase of nearly a million a year. It is abundant labor, but to be good it must be trained, educated, fed and housed.

And it is just here that Japan is yet to prove herself. To be economically secure, Japan will have to raise her standard of living, to become her own best market. She has a low domestic consuming power. Cheap labor forces a country to seek foreign markets, and foreign markets improve the foreign land more than they do the homeland. With 70 per cent of her people farmers, living on two and one half acres, and the population growing; with 90 per cent of the families living on a 68-cents-a-day wage, the buying power of Japan is as "unskilled" as her making power, and the economic strength of a nation (in view of an ever-growing drive of every nation toward self-sufficiency) is as much in her ability to buy up her own commodities as it is in producing them.

* * *

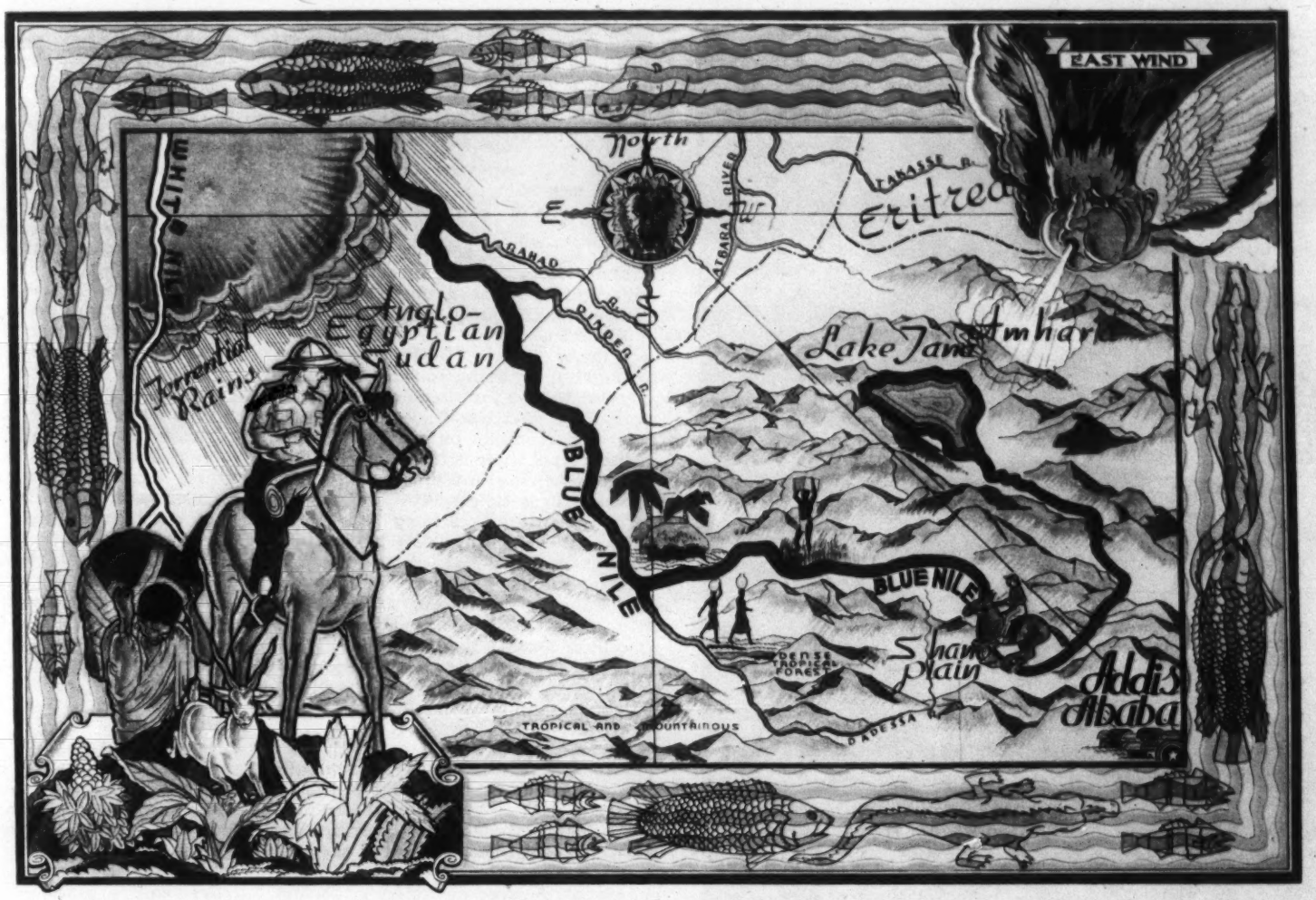
It becomes self-evident, therefore, that just as industrialism abolished slavery when it became unprofitable, so will it banish coolie-ism as unprofitable. Industry cannot survive burdened by "unemployables." They are industry's own immediate problem. Many an unprofitable industry has saved itself by finding uses for its by-products, which often became its only true sources of profit. Our so-called unemployables are only the by-products of improvements in technic and method. They cannot be thrown upon the dump heap. They are not only potential creators; they are actual consumers. And the machine that manufactures must have mouths that consume. There can be no overproduction to industry; it must create consumers, expand in the direction of buyers.

Every car owner is a potential new car purchaser; he is a potential car-radio buyer; he is a listener to programs; he will make television necessary; television will call for more varied costumes and programs. This is not idealism. It is the essence of economic realism that he can best improve his own lot who improves the lot of his neighbor. The spread of industrialism throughout the world is part of the process. We can only sell to countries economically advanced enough to buy, but buying means setting themselves up as makers, too. Ultimately that means doing away with the coolie. We industrialized Japan; now Japan is industrializing China. But in the end that nation will be most secure whose buying power, and not its ability to sell cheaply, is the highest.

Where the Nile Begins

High on Ethiopia's Lonely Plateau Interminable Summer Rains Gather In Lake Tana, Only to Go Raging Down to Enrich Egyptian Gardens and Swell the Mediterranean

By R. H. Markham



Addis Ababa

THE BLUE NILE is not blue. At least not where I saw it. It is reddish-yellow, wild and torrential, the furious source of the world's most benign river.

It is a strange stream, curling about on itself like a jelly roll. First it runs north into the left side of Lake Tana, flows across to the opposite bank, emerges, turns due south, then, bending to the west, circles about its original source and rushes north again to the Sudan, Egypt and the Seven Seas. During all of its upper courses it sweeps through stupendous canyons, carrying immense quantities of rich silt down in its torrents. This terrific stream, racing along the bottom of jagged, narrow abysses, thousands of feet deep, is one of the world's great sights and provides water and fertility to probably the richest valley on earth.

That's why I went to see it, even in the rainy season. I had grown awfully tired of hanging about Ethiopia's capital hunting for news that wasn't there and clashing with 60 other journalists, who were all rushing about on the same beats, knocking at the same doors, bothering the same harassed officials, mysteriously pretending to hide the same secrets which didn't exist, raging about the same rains and getting in one another's way.

For days at a time the only exciting events in town were the stormy meetings of our press associations. Under such circumstances, Addis Ababa seemed a pleasant place to get out of, so I decided to take a trip to the Blue Nile, which on mule back in wet weather is four long days away.

* * *

The excursion was quickly arranged, for I have two mules of my own, an interpreter, a groom, a sleeping bag and a tent. All I needed, in addition, was a guide and two pack mules, which we quickly found. Early one morning we started, four men and four animals. I was an explorer, out to see Africa.

It rained every day, two or three times and with extreme violence. After the showers a bright sun appeared, but before we were dried out or thoroughly warmed up, it rained again. At noon when we stopped for a little lunch, cold dark clouds hovered over us. In the evening when we made camp, there was no dry wood for a fire. The prairies or the woods about us were wet. The ground beneath us was soggy. Water trembled on the leaves of the trees, or hung heavy in the air or came down in torrents.

When I went to sleep at night, with dense impenetrable darkness all about me, rain often beat upon my little tent. It was immeasurably lonely. There were no villages, no houses, no real road, no lights. No one passed our camp. We were four little men in limitless blackness, silence and rain in the center of measureless space.

What did Africa care about us? It had traced us no paths, built us no shelter, prepared us no beacons. Rolling hill mounted beyond rolling hill, prairie joined prairie, wooded slopes beckoned to wooded slopes, rain enshrouded all and no one greeted us.

* * *

When there is no road, how can there be an inn beside it? How can there be anyone or anything to await you? Nothing friendly and nothing hostile. Africa wore no frowns, but spoke no welcome. The nights were cold and still. The days were gray and silent. Each noon we ate our lunch on a knoll that seemed identical with the knoll of the day before; each evening we seemed to raise our tent on the spot where we had slept the preceding night. We were on the African treadmill, some raging rivers to ford, rapids to flounder through, chasms to climb down and up, but mostly high rolling prairies rising gently to great hilltops.

Sometimes we saw people. We even passed clusters of huts, which might be called villages. But they made the land no less lonely. The beings in them were not of our world. We could not sit at their fires, nor rest in their dwellings, drink of their beverages nor regale ourselves with their food. The very smell of the butter on their hair repelled us. Their dark huts were filled with vermin, their soup was hot as coals, their cups of horn were filled with drinks of fire, they had converted honey into flames, milk into a stench, and a house into a nest of biting creatures.

* * *

These dark and dirty folds were not unfriendly; they made no hostile sign, and showed no anger as we tramped along their paths. Indeed they were hospitable. But they had nothing to offer. We passed their houses as the ant hills on the plains. We stared at one another and were gone. We preferred rain to their roofs and solitude to propinquity with them. Africa remained no less lonely. There was still no shelter from the rain. The nights were still without light and the days without cheer.

For three days we pressed our feet into the soggy grass and sticky mud of Africa's high prairies, forded streams, clambered across gullies and climbed up the sides of precipices, and through nights we crawled wet and silent into cold and gloomy tents.

On the fourth day we came to grander mountains, deeper chasms, more commanding peaks and wilder streams. Our mules were slowly taking us toward a tip of Ethiopia's vast plateau. In the far distance, flat-topped peaks appeared. Blue and hazy ranges mounted one above the other. Late the fourth night we erected our tent on the edge of the yawning canyon of the Nile. We had reached our destination, and as the wet darkness once more enveloped us, we could see a torrent of wild red water which raged so far below us that we could not hear its roar. Alone, ignored, unsought in an unknown land, I watched the wild water race toward far-distant rose gardens, cotton fields and gilded temples until blackness joined us to uncharted infinitude.

Very early the next morning, we began the descent along winding paths down the precipitous walls of that defiant chasm and it was noon when we reached the edge of the foaming water. The coldness of four days had disappeared. We had dropped down to infernal heat. There was no bridge, no boatman waited at the bank. No cable stretched across the abyss. A red flood 150 yards wide swept past. The river was at its height. It was racing down from Africa's Alps. It was carrying Lake Tana and the waters of the ocean which through months of torrential rains had poured upon Ethiopia's vast plateau, down to the sands of Egypt. No boat could stem those rapids, no raft could float upon that current. This canyon has gathered the waters of a hundred streams and mountain gullies, filled with daily cloudbursts and is hurling them toward distant lowlands.

* * *

It roars defiance at Ethiopia. The rains stop every year, Lake Tana falls and this tremendous sweep of furious water becomes a milder stream, but long before it can get its last drops to the gardens of Sudan, vast gray caravans of clouds arrive once more from distant seas and the canyon is filled anew. The Blue Nile can never run away.

It is infinitely lonely here. And there is its awesome significance. The red waters flow into the gardens of Great Britain's friends. They give life to Egypt and the Sudan, but are strangers in Ethiopia. They belong to lower Africa. If Italy took Ethiopia and laid her hand on these waters would any fewer drops of them enter the great Nile? Would Egyptian cotton fields and orchards lie dry and barren?

Long I watch these wild waters which so disturb the councils of the nations. Too long, indeed! I barely find my way back to my lofty tent before the dense and starless night obliterates all paths. The patter of another rain drowns the din of that endless flood of racing water from my ears.

Seeing the Unseeable

When Physicists Discover Some New Ray or Devise a Means of Measuring Light, the Practical Man Finds Ways of Putting Their Abstractions to Bread-and-Butter Purposes

By Bertram B. Fowler

MASTER OF OPTICS Photo by C. F. Price

Mr. Walter G. Wolfe, Holding a Special 14-Inch Focal Length Lens Which He Originated and Constructed. It Is a Pictorial Lens Constructed Along Artistic Lines to Enable the Operator to Make a "Nonphotographic" Picture, Retaining All Characteristics of the Subject Truthfully and Without Retouching.

THESE ARE THE DAYS WHEN the man who reads accounts of the profound and deep discoveries of the physicists can be excused for asking, "Why? What will these discoveries mean? How will they benefit us?"

The talk of rays, ultra-violet and infra-red; the accounts of scientists who soar into the inconceivable emptiness of the stratosphere to gain new knowledge of the mysterious cosmic rays, leave him a little bewildered. New Columbuses discover new lands. Uncharted shores rear themselves on strange horizons. For the explorer there is the thrill of discovery. But the fellow who knows not that thrill asks, "What of these new lands? What have they for us? Will they grow potatoes?"

Which is very natural. For man is intensely practical. He climbs the rungs of knowledge by utilizing his discoveries. The scholar, concerned with the abstract theory, discloses his discoveries as he finds them. But the practical ones put them to work. The man who first struck flint and steel to light a fire must have gazed in rapt wonder at his discovery. He saw, perhaps, the thrusting back of night, the conquering of darkness, but saw it abstractly. But the practical man was warmed and cheered, and built the first hearth to make a permanent home for this wonder.

So today, between the learned physicist and the multifold tasks of the modern world there exists a link of practicality, a practicality that seizes upon the scientific fact and applies it to the task at hand.

I found one of those links when I walked into a cluttered workshop the other day. I knew little beyond the fact that it was the laboratory of the Pinkham & Smith Company. This man, I was told, did amazing and wonderful things with lenses and optical instruments. I had been told to ask for Mr. Walter G. Wolfe. The man who told me hinted at interesting things. I walked into a room lined with benches bearing strange instruments, batteries of lamps, and lathes.

I found Mr. Wolfe. He smiled gently. What did I wish to know? I was vague. Then Mr. Wolfe began to talk; I listened. I began to see the practical application of what had hitherto seemed strange and nebulous.

He would show me invisible light. A light by which a picture could be taken in a room absolutely dark. It sounded incredible, something like seeing the unseeable.

I knew something about the spectrum, that range of colors printed on a foot-long chart which we were shown in our childhood as a finished scale, that spectrum which physicists now are demonstrating as stretching to illimitable lengths, past the range of our narrow vision into the realm of the X-rays, trailing the path of light into what we once called darkness, stretching into new explorations among cosmic rays.

* * *

I saw what looked like a lamp with a hooded reflector. It seemed very ordinary. The pale light was indubitably light as I knew it. Then I saw a filter placed over the face of the reflector. The mask was opaque. The light was gone. I was staring at a black disc through which no single gleam reached my eyes. Objects held before it remained in darkness.

Then I was shown a bit of mineral that looked like an ordinary pebble picked up in some field. Williamsite, I was told. It meant nothing to me.

Williamsite, I learned further, was a mineral which, when found in certain countries, signified the presence of certain precious stones. The williamsite was held before the blank disk. Immediately it changed color. It shone with a vague and strange luminosity. This stone, I was told, reflected the ultra-violet rays, rays of such short wave-lengths that they were invisible to the naked eye. But the stone glowed. I looked upon it. I was seeing the unseeable.

The light snapped on again, the ordinary light that I understood. The williamsite became a mere stone, not easily distinguishable from other stones of the field.

"I made seven of those lamps for a man who is going down to South America to look for diamonds and other stones," Mr. Wolfe told me. "This fellow goes out at night on his search. He carries one of these lamps. The williamsite reflects the invisible ultra-violet rays and so is isolated."

The spectrum as I knew it widened before my eyes. Physicists in abstract research had made discoveries that led to this. And somewhere, no doubt, a practical man had asked, "Of what use to me?" And down in some South American country a man walks in the darkness of night, combing the earth with his invisible light, and picks up diamonds. Could anything be more practical?

* * *

I stood before an open window and put to my eye what looked like a tiny periscope and saw within a band of yellow light. That yellow, I was told, was the color of certain rays of the sun which are considered healthful and beneficent. A piece of ordinary window glass was put before the other opening and the band of yellow disappeared. The desired rays could not penetrate this glass.

A second piece of glass took its place, a piece of glass specially manufactured to permit the passage of those rays, and the yellow band returned.

The instrument I was handling was designed to test various light filters. It was an instrument no doubt designed to further the abstract search for greater knowledge, in the keen desire to wrest more of these secrets of the spectrum from their hiding places.

"I sold 300 of those instruments to a real estate salesman," Mr. Wolfe told me smilingly. I looked at him wonderingly. Here was a gap that I could not cross without help. The explanation was simple. The real estate salesman had apartments to rent, some of which were renting for more because of the installation of the very high-priced glass made to allow the passage of the desired rays. The instruments were to demonstrate to the customers the difference between this glass and the ordinary kind.

I was shown lenses which, placed on a camera, took the whole span of the sky above in a single picture. The lens was the result of long and patient work, of cunning grinding governed by the knowledge of angles and reflections. With that lens the practical man might, if he so desired, stand in front of his house and take a picture that would show both sides of his home at once. He might, if he considered such a picture practical and necessary. But to the eager searcher for knowledge such lenses brought before him wider maps of the heavens. Practicality going hand in hand with the abstract desire to possess wider and deeper knowledge.

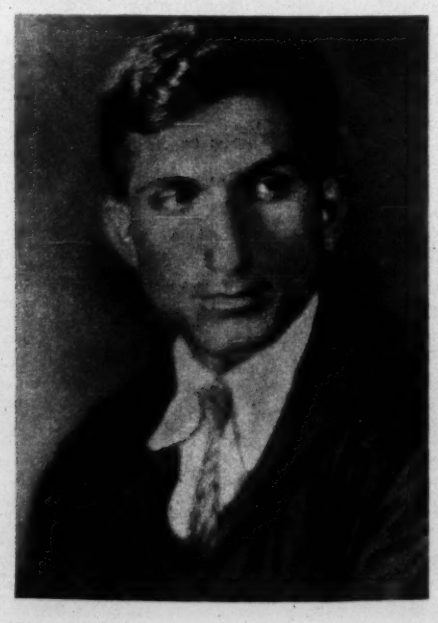
There were other instruments, other strange devices. I was asked if I wished to see light bent to shine around a corner. I did. So I was shown a flashlight with a mask over the lens. From the mask protruded a goose neck of quartz. The flashlight was snapped on. The quartz, almost perfect conductor, glowed at the end, around the corner.

"Why?" asks the practical man. And he is told. To place the light into odd corners and interiors, to make possible photographs by other instruments as ingenious.

Back of all these instruments and devices of practicality is the great resurgent activity of intelligent search, of men learning more and more of what lies about them, of men stripping the coverings from hidden things, widening horizons, pushing on into the illimitable, seeing the unseeable, as it were.

For man is practical. Thus progress becomes positive and tangible. He hears of a great discovery. "What does it mean to me?" he asks. And, even as he asks it, practicality in some form or other seeks out the physicist and faces him with a problem. It may be the engineer who wants a photograph of a particular spot on the interior of a narrow cylinder. So light is bent to shine around a corner. Or, the man with a practical eye, seeing the williamsite glow in the invisible light, pictures himself so isolating the stones for which he wishes to search.

On one hand we have the pioneer, concerned with the abstract, pushing on into the unknown, uncharted lands, to open up new vistas disclosing to us what has always been there. And behind him comes the practical one who looks at the soil to see if it will grow potatoes. And because of these two the world both pushes on toward greater knowledge and possesses it more abundantly. Barriers vanish, limitations disappear. The invisible light shines visibly before us.



EXPERIMENT AND RESULT

Study of Lenses and What They Will Do, as Undertaken by Mr. Wolfe, Shown at the Left in His Laboratory, Have Led to Many Amazing Discoveries. The Picture at the Right, for Example, Was Taken in an Absolutely Dark Room, Using a Four Seconds Exposure and an Ultraviolet Light.

Cannon Fodder Talks Back

An Increasing Number of Boys, Intelligent Enough to Recognize Facts and With Courage to Face Mob Hysteria, Ask Why They Should Fight Wars Their Elders Have Made

By a Schoolboy

THE "NEXT WAR" means a lot to us. . . . Our ages are 15, 16, 17, and we have been working for athletic letters in school, and planning to be somebody in college.

But now we know that, if war is not prevented, it is we who will soon be called up; to wear the brown khaki uniforms, march off to the strain of some inspiring military tune, fix the shiny bayonets, and hate boys we never saw enough to kill them. Or perhaps, as a great deal has been developed about methods since 1918, matters will be speeded up, and we will be wiped out with a few whiffs of sweetish, pale pink gas. It isn't much to encourage us, to know that we won't be the only ones to be destroyed.

Oh, yes! While we are in our classrooms, our elders are arranging a future for us. It isn't much like the future we thought would be ours. We would like to live for our country. But unless the course of things is very much changed, it looks as though we should only die.

* * *

Somehow it seems that all the hopes and ideals of American youth are being confused by the insistence on every hand of "inevitable war." We realize that people say the next war will be in Europe. But we also realize how interdependent nations are, and see no guaranty that some part of that interdependence won't pull us in.

I met a boy the other day whom I have known for years. He is just entering Yale. He said to me: "You know, I had a long talk with Dad the other night about whether or not it would be foolish for me to have a college education. They say war is surely going to be declared in a few years; perhaps in a few weeks; and how can our crowd duck it? I figure that I might just as well live life and have some fun while I can. I don't have to have a lot of education to be gun fodder!"

This fellow is not to be shouted down for being pessimistic. He simply faces what he feels to be the truth. How can he, and all the rest of us, help believing this? Every day now the newspapers carry the same sort of headlines: WAR LOOMS IN EUROPE. Or, DECLARATION OF WAR CERTAIN. The radio announcers and commentators seem to harp on the subject with practical calm. They don't seem to question that we cannot get around war.

* * *

It was at one of those huddles that prep school boys are so accustomed to. After the usual subjects of movies, favorite orchestras and who got kicked out of what class that particular day had been disposed of, the subject of war again came up. We talk about war a lot. It bothers us. But our elders make us think about it by talking so much about it themselves.

The thought that hangs over schoolboy huddles like these is always that it is our elders who say that there will be war, but that it is we who will have to fight. We have been trained to see that youth is expected to carry on the torch; but among ourselves, we think that the torch of war is a pretty futile thing to carry on.

Our crowd is discouraged. We have been made to feel that there is nothing we can do about the situation. We are made to think that either we go, when the time comes, doubtless to be killed, or that we don't go, and will be promptly jailed as unpatriotic cowards.

Every once in a while it occurs to us that we haven't thought enough ourselves that, *without* us, there can't be a war. Just recently, we have been stopping to think that the gray-haired diplomats who start wars are not the ones who fight them. But younger men. War would be pretty impossible if 80 per cent of us between the ages of 18 and 35 refused to put on a uniform. We know it to be true, but we are in conflict about how to go about making it effective. College men, future industrial leaders, have just begun to realize this. As a result, they have started to organize. They are beginning to fight the scourge called war. But we wonder if the older ones will bring on a war before we can help ourselves?

* * *

The Oxford Union was one of the first groups to take this important step to save us from utter destruction. (Who has any idea that another war won't mean utter destruction?) The Oxford Union voted for and against taking part in a war, and the results were 700 against taking part and 112 in favor.

One year ago antiwar propaganda was being distributed on 20 campuses. This year 100 more colleges and prep schools will take part in the nation-wide mobilization of thought. We really think it is better to mobilize to find a way to live, than to mobilize to die. Student leaders believe that "complete, satisfactory armament" has come to mean, not the assurance of peace, but rather the annoyance of other countries and the temptation to reach out and grab.

When we think about ways to spread a prejudice in favor of peace, we know we are risking personal stigma. When a war does come, it is going to be much more difficult to stay out of it than it will be to fight it, also. One won't be able to eat, or sleep, or even be seen, without hearing voices which know only a few words: "Coward! Yellow! Swine! Traitor!"

Well, then, the next war will have to see the establishment of a martyrdom which will never be forgotten—must never be forgotten.

* * *

What has needed doing, ever since the postwar days, is now beginning to be done. The question of peace is being taken from words and being transformed into action. We have learned now that war is made by the few, though it has to be conducted by the many. The many need more than polite persuasion to turn them against the false leadership of the few.

We have been brought up to respect and love our country. We do love it, in our hearts. But going into war, and setting up all the after effects of war which will result from our going, isn't our idea of serving it.

Already, several thousands of students have taken a solemn oath not to defend the United States of America in any kind of war. We don't feel that this is a cowardly idea, and American boys and young men are not the only ones that are taking this stand. England and France have their groups. Let us hope they will be joined by others.

Lots of people will go so far as to say that this is a movement with all the earmarks of a "red" demonstration. The argument is definitely undermined, though, by the simple fact that such organizations as the Oxford Union, the Society of Friends, the Inter-Seminary Union, the American Youth Club and the churches are behind it. Surely they aren't "red" groups.

* * *

Recently in the press I read that some California students were arrested for distributing peace propaganda. Even in New York, officials at Hunter College refuse to allow meetings for peace talk under their roof. Notwithstanding, the students are not feazed, but hold their meetings elsewhere. And it isn't only the students who have seen the need for organizing thought. Officials of Harvard, Yale and Princeton have all contributed to the cause by speechmaking and encouraging discussion.

Dean Gauss of Princeton recently published an article on the student attitude toward war. He pointed out that more and more people are getting at the real character of war, and know it to be absolutely destructive.

We hear the question, "Isn't it just as easy to have peace as it is to have war?"

The answer is definitely no. It is not just as *easy*. Peace hasn't been made as real as war. The color of war is red and easy to see. We don't know exactly what the color of peace is, but it isn't strong enough yet, or bold enough. Peace, by so many people, is simply taken for granted, while war is impressed on their minds with posters, brass bands, noise and color.

I was once very interested to find out just how a certain group of boys, representing all types, would answer the question of whether they would engage in war.

I asked my tent mates at camp what they would do if they should be drafted. "I'd go to jail," one said. "Splitting rocks is better than getting your own head split," said another. "I just wouldn't fight," still another one said, but he sounded scared to say it. "Don't count on me, Uncle Sam!" another exclaimed, but that sounded like whistling in the dark.

* * *

Just to keep the conversation going, I said: "But when the bands begin to play, you'll hum a different tune." And they said, almost like a chorus, "Sez you!"

Unfortunately, however, there were some who answered this way: "Gimme a nice sharp bayonet and let me at 'em!" The kind that answered this way have to be reckoned with, as well as the others.

I go to a famous preparatory school in Rhode Island where it is the custom for lecturers to come and talk. One who is especially interesting, and consequently always asked to come back, is Mr. Gaylord Douglas, the celebrated peace worker. It is his practice to lay before us, in his own amusing fashion, the interlaced situations of Europe, and then offer us certain pamphlets on disarmament and peace in general. In talking to him afterward, he told me that one of the schools he visited had bought enough pamphlets for the whole student body and made them required reading. Well, if the R. O. T. C. is going to be required instruction, why not required antiwar instruction?

It is going to be interesting to watch the spread of this peace movement through colleges and schools, for it will spread. I wish I could see the expressions on the faces of some of the graybeards, when they see more and more of their young material slipping away from them, because youth wants to preserve peace, not engage in war. It is going to be agonizing for the munitions manufacturers, too, if enough young men simply won't fight. They will have to close their plants and live on their bad names.

It is going to be great sport, this cheating Death of millions of lives, because the young demand to say what they shall do with their lives. In its way it will be a better scrap than war ever could be.

Because the prize is not Death but Life.

From "Humanities," by Ruth and John Vassos. E. P. Dutton, Publishers.

FEEDING THE GUNS

An Ironic Pictorial Illustration of Mortal Man's Behavior in Defending What He Is Pleased to Call His "Honor" by Loading the Guns With His Own Children. It Is One of 24 Drawings by John Vassos Depicting Aspects in the Behavior of Contemporary Society.

This Stone Gathered Moss

Rolling From One Job to Another, Helen Woodward Revolutionized Advertising in the United States, Became a Successful Business Promoter, and Then Deserted All That to Write Fiction

By Marjorie Shuler

ONE MILLION SETS OF BOOKS have been sold by Helen Woodward's persuasive advertising. A mountain of muffins has been baked in the tins that she has praised. Thousands of pounds of cold cream have been patted into thousands of faces because she has written that here is the way to youth.

The history of advertising in the United States is the history of Helen Woodward. Its coming of age from the "bright boy" it was some 25 years ago is the story of her attaining her intellectual majority. In its meteoric flash through the American business world it has had no more scintillating or surprising component part than the little person who, like a Horatio W. Alger hero, was discharged from her first job at the end of a week when she had earned $5 keeping books for a furrier, and later became the first woman to reach the $25,000-a-year mark as account executive in an advertising agency.

Mrs. Woodward might be said to have had three careers: advertising copy writer, business promoter, and now writer. She discussed all three with me one morning in her apartment over by the East River in New York City. W. E. Woodward, her husband, also a former advertising executive and now a writer, strolled in and out of the room, his blue eyes aglint under the thatch of white hair.

* * *

It might have been said to be a morning of considerable moving about. For Mrs. Woodward paced up and down the book-lined living room as though she were dictating some abstruse theory instead of trying merely to explain which career she favored most. It is hard for Helen Woodward to sit still, which may have been one of the troubles back in the little furrier shop and with the subsequent posts as secretary which she held—and lost.

"I like writing best," confided Mrs. Woodward. "Ever since I was nine years old I have wanted to write."

She apologized for not having done more in the ten years that she has been at it, four original books, two collaborations with Richard Boleslavski, including "Way of the Lancer," a newspaper syndicate, some magazine articles, and a few advertisements.

"Bill—" now she began. And there it was. Talk for a few minutes to either of the Woodwards and you are apt to hear how superior the other one is. In this instance the wife wanted to remind me that in the ten years the husband has produced three biographies, four novels, one book on economics, and has been at work on a United States history.

* * *

Mrs. Woodward explained that she likes the freedom which writing gives, the ability to postpone to tomorrow what you don't wish to do today, the fact that if your preference is for work from midnight to 3 o'clock in the morning you don't have to conform to the 9 to 12 o'clock habits of other persons.

The reason why so many persons think that they can write and so few really do, in Mrs. Woodward's opinion, is that "writing is a very hard trade." It has to be learned out of experience and not training alone. To illustrate, she mentioned a woman who has taken eight short-story courses and still can't write a satisfactory letter. People must not choose writing because it is a nice career, or as an easy way to make money or a respectable occupation, but because they can't help themselves. They must produce something from within themselves for their writing. And they must be able to grow in the doing of the job.

Mrs. Woodward believes that people don't experiment enough to find out which is their best method of writing, whether with a pencil and carefully thought-out words, with a typewriter x-ing out phrases which don't fit, or by dictation, which is her favorite way of keeping an easy style, free from affectation and stiltedness, and of capturing the phrases which spring so rapidly from her thinking.

HELEN WOODWARD

* * *

It may be that Mrs. Woodward dictates because she likes to have someone else do the secretarial end of the job. She might be unconscious of that desire. But the fact remains that, while she started as a secretary and believes that is the open sesame for women in business, she thinks that women should break with it completely when they become executives.

It is this capacity for breaking completely with jobs that has helped Mrs. Woodward make her career. As soon as work has become easy she moved on to something harder. When she was at the peak of her advertising career, one of the most-talked-of women ever in that business, she decided that she was living inside her work and that she must get out of it, and then not remain looking at it, but walk off to some other activity.

Mrs. Woodward had not planned that the other activity should be writing. Hadn't she at fourteen submitted a story in the best Victorian style to the Atlantic Monthly and hadn't the story come back? That and a few other things made Mrs. Woodward reluctant to essay literature. Over at Harper's they told her to do a magazine article on her advertising experience. The article grew to 17,000 words. So they told her to make it a book. "Through Many Windows" was the result. And there has just been published her latest book, "Three Flights Up," which also promises to be successful.

There is no pretense about Helen Woodward. She says frankly that she came from a "poor home," not that the family called themselves poor, but "hard up." She thinks that most writers either sentimentalize that situation or make it too terrible. She quotes her mother, who says that the days were not too hard or narrow. "Why some months we didn't have to worry about where the rent was coming from." So Mrs. Woodward set herself to capture on paper the recollections of five years of her childhood in New York City "in a poor but respectable home, terrible but still cheerful."

It was from this home that she started out on the career which led her to knock hard on the door of the advertising business, a door then pretty tightly shut to women except as copy writers in department stores.

* * *

Mrs. Woodward first wrote book advertising. She worked on men's accounts so that it was hard for her "to sweeten and soften" her language to suit the national woman's magazine which later employed her. Back at book advertising she wrote glowing accounts which sold enough copies of Ridpath's History to reach clear around the world and enough sets of Dickens to overtop Mount Everest. In fact it was such arguments as these in advertising which made American families hasten to mail in their dollars lest they be classed in the unlettered minority which did not own Ridpath or Dickens.

She introduced a new note when she began to write advertising for the O'Henry sets, telling part of the story in a few lines, careful not to give away its name so that curiosity could be satisfied at the nearest library. So compelling was one advertisement of this type that it has been repeated until it has cost the publisher more than $500,000 for space, and some of the book announcements that Mrs. Woodward wrote are still being used in print in current magazines.

* * *

Always her emphasis has been on rhythm and swing, and an exact choice of words. It makes her a little contemptuous of present-day copy writing and she rejoices in the fact that the same Atlantic Monthly which would have none of her writing at fourteen later commented on an advertisement of hers, saying, "Where in all literature will you find more magnificent coherence or greater atmosphere of loftiness."

Some of the most glamorous of her "promotion" experience was concerned with taking gingham out of the kitchen and sending it into the ballroom. Mrs. Woodward tells how she found American gingham in the same little checked patterns that had been in use year after year, how she experimented with new patterns, took her goods to Paris, got French dressmakers to design frocks, had the dresses photographed on manikins in the Bois and beside the Arc de Triomphe, obtained endorsements and photographs of French society women by comparatively small contributions to charities, and then swept the United States with a campaign.

Mrs. Woodward had been an account executive with several advertising agencies when she finally broke with business and began to write, in fact before she settled down with her nicely sharpened pencils in her own home she had been in and out of a number of jobs. A rolling stone, one might say with a shake of the head, but then this stone did gather moss and more important, was shaped and polished and made shining in the process.

AMERICA REDISCOVERED

By Mary Burt Messer

THE TRAVEL-PHILOSOPHER, Count Keyserling, wrote after his tour of the United States that it was easier to discover America for the first time than it has ever been since. In short, he found a civilization none too obvious to the casual European visitor, disturbed by considerations of size, speed, mechanism. Pledged to an original method of observation, the German "psycho-analyst of nations" became aware of trends which had eluded his predecessors. In the very habitat of the "almighty dollar" he came to idealistic conclusions with respect to American life.

In his volume setting forth his overseas experience he puts this significant question: "What can America's task be in the next phase of human adventure?" To this question he himself supplies an answer pointing to a high spiritual role in what he describes as "the great task for centuries to come," namely, "to develop a new spiritual life as the basis for the new Technical Age."

This stands as a somewhat startling departure from those appraisals which have identified the United States with a comfort-seeking nation, finding its symbol in the bathroom of a Babbitt; with the pursuit of material success as a primary theme. There is visualized a more dynamic sequel to the conquest of a continent; a more significant outcome of the spiritual adventure which was New England. In brief, as Americans, we are not subjected to the measuring rod of cultural tradition, but are seen as a New World.

It is to the point to apply this fresher vision to the current hour in the United States—an hour which tends to be a decidedly revealing one, in the midst of apparent confusions and contradictions. For it is a time when the American people may be observed quite openly in an effort to find themselves, now moving forward with uncritical acquiescence to new demands, now reasserting ideals almost indistinguishable from their own heart beat.

It is impossible to see the American scene at this juncture through the lens of an older order. It is impossible to define its political trends, for example, by such terms as "left" and "right"—imported, convenient, but inapplicable. They do not tell the story of the courageous, exploring, intelligent American who will "try anything once," to use his own popular phrase, but who retains convictions to be reckoned with and none too easily classified as reactionary or progressive.

It is not too much to say that these convictions, now yielding, now holding their own, are intimately related in American consciousness to what can best be described as an "inner light." They lie within the man and behind his institutions. And there are dramatic moments in which they speak out for him through the impersonal voice of his institutions.

Just such a moment was that in which the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional the leading experiment of the Administration in industrial control. It was as if the affairs of the United States had been thrown into sudden alignment by the voice of its own "over-soul." Not that there was a sudden submergence in the romantically patriotic. Not that the public was unfamiliar with the "higher criticism" of its own tradition. Not that immediate gestures of opposition to the court decision and in support of the Administration were not forthcoming. There had been struck, nevertheless, a native note which carried with it stability, assurance. Everything was suddenly thrown into the perspective of the longer view. The American Constitution had spoken out exactly as it was intended to speak out as the protector of what was conceived by its authors to be an ideal of "liberty." It defended a people exactly as it was designed to defend it against all that might be defined as "royal," "kingly"; in terms of our own day, dictatorial.

Apart from the argument, the legal implications, there was communicated to the American people a momentary flash from the ideal held by a little string of colonies half a century ago as a torch against world winds. Into an air of growing skepticism regarding the current trend in the United States there entered a new feeling, a reassertion of old possibilities. The American spirit, somewhat in the key of truth crushed to earth, began to feel the stir of life. Books and authoritative documents on the Constitution are seen to slip from their dusty shelves into popular circulation. The daily press of the United States with ever-ready wit revives the lost public school education of its readers. Legendary figures step forth as real people with real endowments. One passes from the admirably clear, measured thinking of George Washington to the panicky eloquence of Patrick Henry, who feared despotism to the point of almost arguing the defeat of government itself.

According to the "debunking" historians, of course, the deliberations of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 were the voice of the propertied class, to be looked on with a wary eye. To the typical American, however, the vow of poverty did not suggest itself as a qualification for the work then in hand; the social contract to issue forth could hardly have been produced, so it would seem, by a barefoot monastic order. Only the most hard-boiled modernist can deny to these proceedings an idealistic fire. One reading the documents afresh is also somewhat awestruck by the sanity and wisdom which prevailed over the almost impossible difficulties of forming a coherent nation out of the little group of colonies whose outstanding talent was apparently for rebellion.

The Constitution was written in the love of liberty and mistrust of despotism. There lurked, nevertheless, in the life over which it was to preside a foe to liberty not foreseen by those who took every precaution against political usurpation. The crash of 1929 revealed decisively an empire of business which had grown up in default of laws designed for its restraint.

Probably it was historically in order that the great industrial enterprise of this country should have had its swing. But it had become sharply apparent even to those not addicted to the reading of radical books that a state of economic anarchy had left room for disastrous exploitation. Political usurpation had not reappeared; the strong no longer wore the purple. They sat at directors' meetings in ordinary dress. There were emperors among them, nevertheless, who compared favorably in point of power with anything that one might come across on the page of history.

This startling discovery on the part of a fairly complaisant people was the occasion, inevitably and rightly enough up to a point, of a New Deal. This was the situation with which the party in present power, borne into office by a great wave of dismay and hope, began to cope. It was the justification for its encroachments, its centralization of authority, its extravagant spending. It was the source of its immense vitality, coupled with the quiescence for a while of the assertive, the buoyant American spirit.

There was at the same time a change not entirely summed up in "must" bills and recovery enterprises. Accompanying these outer moves there appeared an inward alteration—a change of key and atmosphere, a palpable departure from the Puritanic—perhaps to a certain extent also, provincial—tone. From this time on, following the familiar governmental swing in the direction of centralization and planned economy, there was to arise a new type of comment linking the affairs of Washington with continental trends.

Charges, almost entirely sensational and groundless, of communistic leanings were to besiege the New Deal, while another line of comment associated the new program with the Catholic Church in its international operations. The Encyclical of Pope Pius XI, issued in May, 1931, was seen by one current writer to present a Fascism with which the new American procedure was notably in harmony at many points. It is this writer who goes so far as to refer (in "American Messiahs," 1935) to a "New Deal Catholic alliance," declaring, with not unfriendly emphasis, that the Vatican is "backing Roosevelt," and pointing to America as "the place where the church can afford to make bold experiments."

Aside from these drastic implications of foreign influence, the "Brain Trust," by its very nature, stood for an intellectualizing and Europeanizing of American life. For the call to depend implicitly on specialtists, and those not of his choosing, left the average voting citizen in the position of a man he had not believed himself to be. There was a sapping here of the very foundations of democratic association, of the merit of the individual accepted hitherto almost without analysis or question.

After the decision of the Supreme Court there appeared something more than a resurgence of native values. Perhaps for the first time in its history, the United States began seriously to appraise its own tradition; to discriminate between the outer covenant and an inner spiritual force. Something in the American heritage began to live in a firsthand way. It was evident that the Constitution, with its great protestant gesture, had not covered all. Yet it had wrought out a mighty release from usurping wills. First kings and independent nations had extricated themselves from the towering authority of the all-compelling church of Christendom. Thereafter it had become necessary for the people to devise limiting characters and bills of rights to defend themselves against these very kings.

Man was in the process of emergence from domination. The Constitution of the United States was seen to take its place in this great processional, embracing in its liberalism a protection to all forms of faith; freedom of speech, the right of free assemblage. It was seen to stand not only for the outward form but for the psychology of freedom.

Probably no civil document had ever performed so great a service to the spirit of man. It had made of America a sanctuary for those seeking freedom to worship God in their own way. Here was the highest possible demand of individualism, and in the United States this demand was fully met. It was to a society thus protected in the sacred ranges of its inner vision that there came the discovery of Christian Science, the restoration of first-century Christian healing—America's world gift. It was in the United States that anything so new and elusive as this discovery could be founded in society, gradually establishing its astonishingly novel practices under the explicit protection of civil law. In ways not easily defined in terms of other national experience, the individual had prospered.

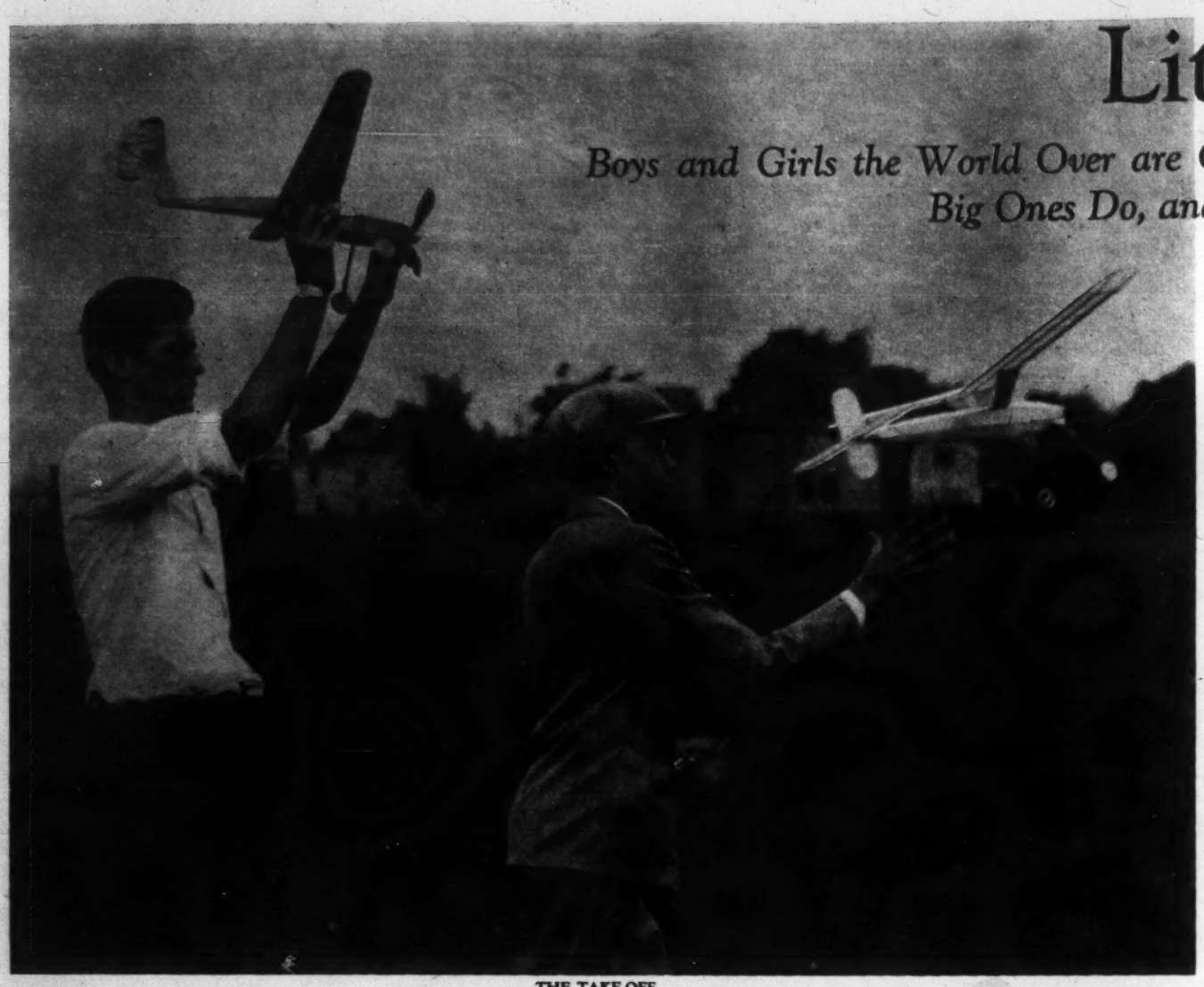
And now?—Were there not possibilities and implications in this great document which might be brought forth to meet the new demands? A rising determination not to be bludgeoned into spiritual losses by material necessities began to show itself in the consciousness of a unified but far-flung people: a determination not to give the lead to food, clothes, mechanics; to dictatorial policies prevailing at the expense of the inner man. The American soul was not yet ready to forfeit its supremacy—so ran the current of this later hour. There would be a way! As to emergent powers, so far there was not a great deal even of a practical nature to show for the surrender.

In short, America, sold neither to progressive nor retrogressive programs, is discovering herself—America, whose fine flower of spiritual vision has stood in the eyes of at least one seeing traveler for a world promise: that of a nation facing the new Technical Age as the conqueror rather than the conquered.

Little High-Fli

Boys and Girls the World Over are Constructing Perfect Model Ai
Big Ones Do, and Provide Priceless Educationa

By Albert Lewis



THE TAKE-OFF
Two Youthful Designers Test Their Latest Flying Models.

DISCOVERING MODEL AVIATION is much like eating a strawberry jam sandwich; after your first nibble you are simply engulfed in the subject. Let a boy witness just one flight by a model airplane, and if he's the "creative" type, the lad's lost—or found. He begins to eat, sleep, and dream of model airplanes and the day he can build a real plane.

But it isn't necessary to be youthful to become interested in model aviation. It took only one flight to start two full grown men—an engineer friend and myself—off on a hobby that threatens to consume more and more of our leisure moments.

Strolling by a playground one day, our attention was attracted by what appeared at a distance to be an overgrown bee zooming around in the air. A group of youngsters chasing along behind further emphasized the fact that here was something different. Suddenly this contraption ceased emitting a sound much like an eggbeater and began to spiral gracefully down toward us. Cries of "The power's all gone" and "There's no more turns left in the rubber" came from the group as the model airplane (for such it was) landed a bit bumpily at our feet. We had a moment to scrutinize the affair before the boys reached us.

* * *

Both my friend and I were amazed at the "toy." Looking exactly like a real airplane, this model evidently performed much like its prototype. It weighed practically nothing at all, yet proved strong enough to take the knocks of the last rather rough landing. But there our examination was interrupted as the troop descended upon us. One of the older boys assumed possession of the model and was about to make off when the engineer stopped him.

Would he mind telling us a bit about this model airplane? . . . Of course. This model was fashioned after one of Uncle Sam's latest shipboard fighters—whatever that was! Pressed for details, the lad explained to us that it was a Boeing F-4B-4, and was used for scouting and attack purposes from aircraft carriers, such as the Saratoga.

Who made the plane?—How long had it taken to build it?—Of what was it made?—Was a plan used as a guide in the construction?

"I built it myself," said our model pilot, "in about thirty hours. It's made of balsa wood and Japanese tissue paper—which is sprayed with water and doped and shrinks taut like the fabric covering on a real airplane—and I built it from my own plans scaled up from authentic three-view drawings."

Now just a minute—our engineer wanted everything in sequence. Did the boy mean to say that he designed and built the whole thing himself? Weren't some of the parts already finished?

* * *

No, he had made everything except the wheels. Nothing unusual about this, however, for enthusiasts often cut their own sheet balsa from the planks. . . .

The engineer would have to be excused for interrupting, but what was this balsa?

Balsa, we learned next, is a tree that grows in Central and South America, and the wood derives its name from the type of boat natives construct from the wood—it is known as a "balsa."

We could see that our model builder was getting a bit impatient, but politely pointed out a few of the other features of his "flying scale model," such as the rubber motor that turned his minutely carved propeller, the shock-absorbing landing gear, movable control surfaces, and, wonder of wonders, real air-filled balloon tires only 1¼ inches in diameter—this last being a manufactured product.

Explaining that he had to put a few touches on his model plane entries in a contest being held the following Saturday, the builder took leave of us, but not before inviting us to witness the coming meet.

* * *

On Saturday a day of surprises awaited us. The model airplane contest was certainly a sensation. More than 100 entrants from many distant cities were competing for a glittering display of silver trophies. Several thousand persons milled around the judges' stand and the model take-off field. It wasn't called a landing field, for, although the models would take off from this spot, not one came back to land there. In fact, few landed within sight of the spectators.

The planes would be released by the owners, climb up sharply, circle several times and then start going places with the builders in hot pursuit. Not a few of the entries cracked up, as their flight path was not quite right and they would smash into the ground. But it was still all pretty much of a mystery to us until we found a proud father who was only too happy to tell us about his son's hobby and the hobby of half a million other boys.

* * *

The model airplanes we were seeing that day, explained this gentleman, were outdoor contest ships. They were all designed primarily for performance and not for appearance by these contestants. The majority were powered by rubber bands, wound by special winders, and would usually remain in the air for several minutes. The world's record for this type of model exceeded twenty minutes.

There were many, many different types. Some were released from the hand, some had landing gears and took off from the ground, others took off from a tank full of water, autogiros competed against one another, and some of the model gliders sailed by the enthusiasts were capable of soaring flights of more than an hour. A few models powered by miniature gasoline engines were performing. The endurance record for this type was more than sixty-four minutes, and the distance mark was better than 100 miles. No less than seven of these craft in the United States were flight-controlled by radio, so the owners could limit the flight of the planes and insure the return of their models.

* * *

We learned that indoor flights were made in armories and halls with even more categories than outdoors. Indoor flights taxed the ingenuity of the model builder much more than the outdoor. Inside an armory there are no helpful air currents to keep a model aloft for several minutes after the rubber motive power has stopped. But the record for indoor flight was twenty-two minutes! How was that possible? No secret at all—a transparent, practically weightless substance known as microfilm was used as a covering and, by hollowing out almost every stick of wood in the plane, the builders produced finished contest ships that weighed as little as .03 of an ounce.

About this time we began to get a bit alarmed. What were these model builders—child prodigies?

Not at all. They were some of the finest, smartest, yet ordinary, everyday fellows that you would want to meet.

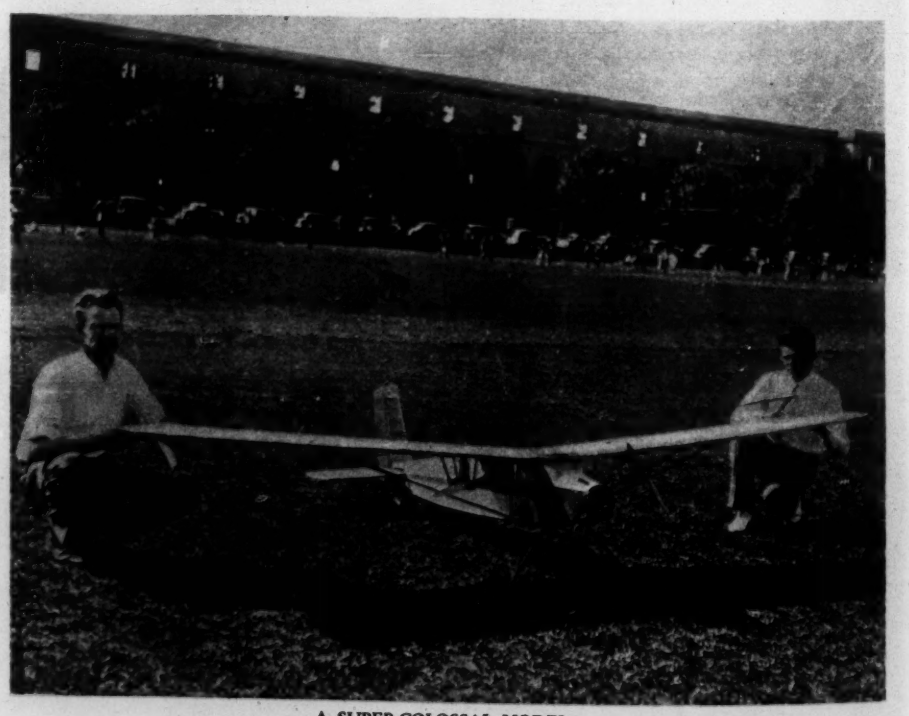
But with all this work, didn't they learn a lot about aviation and its principles?

That called for a laugh. Not only did they know almost as much as any designer or aviator, but the model enthusiast often threatened to surpass them, both in original designs and stunt flights. Didn't we know that thousands of boys are model airplane designers and builders? Didn't . . . !

* * *

So we were given a brief history of model aviation since its inception.

The first model airplane builders were the scientists of the sixteenth century—they constructed models to prove that man could not fly by his own motive power. Later other scientists built models that usually did not perform.



A SUPER-COLOSSAL MODEL
This Is a Twin-Engined, Radio-Controlled, Gasoline Model, Designed and Built by the Boys in the Picture. It Is About to Make a Trial Flight in a Field Adjoining Soldiers Field, Harvard's Stadium.

n-Fliers

Model Airplanes That Do About Everything the Educational Training as Well

The first known model airplane club was formed in New York City in the early 1900's. The products of its members were constructed of spruce or pine, nails, glue and heavy wire. Occasionally one flew—but very occasionally. About 1920 balsa wood came into general use in model airplane construction, and from then on new fields were opened to the enthusiast.

* *

Records were smashed and resmashed, from all parts of the country better and better flight times were reported, but no effort was made to classify them all. Then late in the 1920's an organization was formed expressly for the model airplane builder, known as the Airplane Model League of America. It lasted only a few years, but it paved the way for today's nationwide clubs.

Groups of model builders were formed in schools. Newspapers exploited the airplane club after Charles A. Lindbergh spanned the Atlantic. Every hamlet had its backyard clubs. But the national meets every June showed that some sort of central organization would have to classify records, draw up contest rules and provide for age limits. All this was accomplished when the National Aeronautic Association of Washington, D. C., formed a junior branch for all these model builders.

Under the guiding hand of the Junior N. A. A., some semblance of order was formed, and as the months slipped by the organization expanded, enrolled new members until almost every model airplane builder who competed in regular meets was a member and abided by the contest rules of the association.

* * *

Quick to see the tremendous advertising value of model airplane clubs, nationwide newspaper chains soon formed rival organizations, which are still going strong. But by far the most successful individual groups have been formed by some of the nation's leading department stores, such as Bamberger's in Newark, Macy's in New York City, and Stix, Baer & Fuller in St. Louis.

A newspaper and department store tieup sometimes results in an organization that can benefit its members greatly. A leading example of this is the Jordan Marsh-Boston Traveler Junior Aviation League, with more than 4000 members, a weekly magazine of model aviation edited by members, monthly contests and trophies, classes, and guest speakers famous in aviation circles. And there is no charge on the model builder's purse. Executives, genuinely interested in boys and girls doing something constructive, support these clubs.

* * *

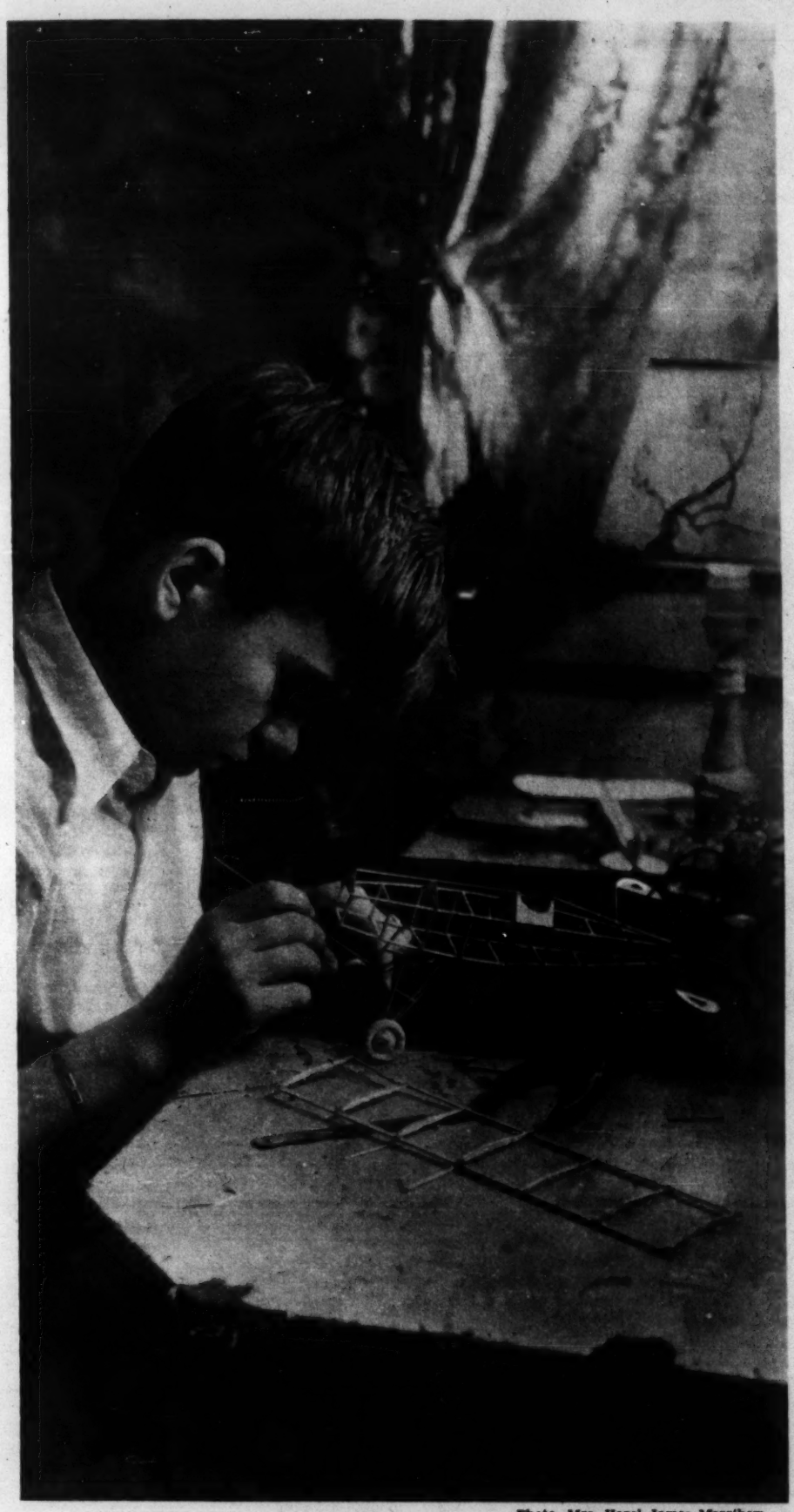
The work is fascinating to anyone who has the patience and knack. Almost priceless models can be built with but a few cents—the real cost being in the time consumed. Hours and hours are spent on one model which will perhaps be lost on its first flight in a meet.

The girls are beginning to invade the ranks of the model airplane builders and successfully, too. Oldsters are taking up the hobby. Many a businessman can be found during his spare hours laboring over some intricate part for a model. The work is intensely educational. Many a boy who took up the sport as a hobby has gone on to become an aeronautical engineer. Others keep at it and reap a nice profit from the sales of the models.

* * *

But the most amazing side of the story is the way the model airplane building hobby has swept halfway round the globe to gather new enthusiasts. England still builds her models of wood other than balsa, despite efforts of the importing companies to convince the builder that balsa will lighten his task as well as his model. The British boys excel in the gas-powered model field. Their engines are usually homemade and perform creditably. Italy and Russia include model airplane building in their regular school courses, while France has many separate clubs whose membership is composed chiefly of older youths. South America has many clubs, but outside the United States the greatest number of builders can be found in Australia. With its ideal weather conditions that country is overrun with enthusiasts, and hundreds of clubs are established in which thousands of boys are seriously contesting America's claim that her "model airplane builders of today are the pilots and designers of tomorrow."

International in scope, entertaining in action, and educational in practice, the hobby of building and flying model airplanes is surely a laudable one. Whatever phase appeals to you, you'll be bitten by the bug if ever you see the models in action.



Photo, Mrs. Hazel James Merrihew

MODEL MAKER

JUST A FEW MODEL BOYS AND GIRLS

Some of the Winners in a Recent Six-State Model Airplane Contest Which Brought Designers and Their Little Planes to Boston. Some of the "Ships" Flew Out of Sight and So Are Not in the Picture. With the Winners Appear Some of the Judges and Two Officers Who Helped Police the Contest.

Among the New Books

Romantic Tales of San Francisco

San Francisco Tales, by Charles Caldwell Dobie. New York: D. Appleton-Century Co. $2.50.

CHARLES CALDWELL DOBIE lives in San Francisco, and he makes certain sides of San Francisco life live vividly in his new book of short stories. Those who are familiar with his recent book, "San Francisco: A Pageant," know well the extraordinary understanding and sympathy with which Mr. Dobie regards life in his Pacific coast metropolis.

The present work contains four "Foreign Quarter Tales," three "Tales of Flavio Minetti," five "Chinatown Stories" and six "Tales of Americans." Before finishing these diverting yarns one will feel that he has had the privilege of an expert conductor through some of the most interesting sections of the romantic, fogbound city.

* * *

One does not like to say that Dobie is a storyteller of the old school. Yet one wishes to say this artist of plots and words is no faddist who deserts the time-tried fundamentals of the story-telling art. Indeed, his faithfulness to standards which he approaches and exemplifies with unusual skill makes his new work something of a handbook for students of short fiction. Dobie's finished work is a rebuke to the faddist who seeks his results by shortcuts and questionable methods.

Yet for all this thoroughness and fidelity to form, Dobie wastes no words. Stories like "Jean Lacoste's Wife" and "Pietro Galli—Scavenger" are outstanding pieces of work which will etch themselves upon the memory of the reader. The stories of the Chinese quarters are particularly colorful and informative. None is more enjoyable than the one given under the non-Chinese title of "The Sentimentalists." Dobie knows the character of his illusive, deeply thinking Orientals.

* * *

In a preface Katharine Fullerton Gerould pays this deserved tribute to the author: "The passions and superstitions of the old world and the new, the traditions of Europe, America and Asia, pioneer rudeness and cosmopolitan sophistication, the timorous and the heroic—these meet, clash, resolve and interweave in San Francisco as perhaps nowhere else on our continent. A noble microcosm; and an artist whose natural heritage it is, happly at work within his shimmering limits."

R. S.

The Time Lag Problem

Penny Foolish, by Osbert Sitwell. London: Macmillan. 12s. 6d.

COMMERCIAL drama, according to Mr. Shaw, is always 30 years behind the times. Modern popular journalism is a little better off; it should put its lateness, in the matter of opinion, at about 15 years. This may be seen in the collection of articles which Mr. Sitwell has contributed to such papers in England and America. For example, first it was impossible to attack the English public school system, then it became faintly shocking to do so, and now it is conventional: popular journalism is at the "faintly shocking" stage.

Applying the test to other subjects Mr. Sitwell deals with—idleness, manners, generals, sex, the decline of privacy, platitudes of politicians, etc., etc.—one finds the same time lag. That is to say, these papers catch Mr. Sitwell when he is, or ought to be, tired of these subjects, when, as an intelligent man, he knows that talk of decline in manners or decline in anything else is beside the point. We may have moved toward the abyss, but we are already thinking of what we are going to do in it and afterward.

There is in the end nothing more boring than prejudice and there has been such a spate of wits and satirists since the days when Mr. Shaw took to ridiculing middle-class society, that serious, nondestructive reading imbued with beliefs will be not only a relief but a novelty. In about another 15 years the popular press will have discovered this.

* * *

Mr. Sitwell does the job required of him at present with considerably greater wit and intelligence than most writers. He is the author of the best war memorial inscription, which actually stands, he assures us, under the gun which serves as a monument in an English village.

> This gun has been erected here to remind the people of Eckington of the wicked folly and waste of war responsible for the deaths of so many of the best of them, and in the hope that its ugliness as an object will frighten the children so that they grow up with a natural hatred of war and the brutal machinery that accompanies it.

His pacifism is typical of his generation. How much of it is only reaction from the war and how much based on positive canons of belief, as distinct from nostalgia, it is impossible to say.

He is always amusing on literary feuds and he has entirely hit the temper of his period in his deadliest epithet: "boring." It is a curious comment on the atmosphere of the twenties that this word should have been found so destructive, and that Mr. Sitwell should still think it wearing well. The other keyword is the word "intelligent." The stress on intelligence alone and the ridicule of its antithesis, stupidity, is another characteristic of that period.

* * *

A short essay on Thackeray leads one to hope that Mr. Sitwell will expand his ideas on a writer who, in his own time, was interested in much the same things as concerned the author of "Before the Bombardment." The Thackeray versus Dickens battle is likely to last forever. Mr. Sitwell, as his excellent little book, published a few years ago, showed, has joined the Dickensian side. He grants to Thackeray only a superiority when he sends his characters abroad. But inferior as Thackeray may be as a caricaturist, and depressingly genteel as he is in his sentiment and fantasy, he surely leaves Dickens far behind in sensibility and sense of period.

Mr. Sitwell is always at his best when he owns up to what he likes and takes his affections seriously. This, of course, will not be popular with high-priced journalism, which prefers smartness to feeling except when feeling is more or less maudlin.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Robert Nathan's Poetry

Selected Poems of Robert Nathan. New York: Knopf. $2.

ROBERT NATHAN'S WORK always supports his conviction, expressed in a foreword to his latest book of poems: "I have never believed that size and art were one."

Such poetic poise in so modern a writer is commendable. And modern he is, in the most acceptable sense of the word, one who looks life squarely in the face and is moved by its pathos—but not deceived. He retains his confidence in the everlastingness of beauty, in the power of poetry itself over the merely intellectual. Thus he sings a warning to Edna St. Vincent Millay, whom he addresses as "Sister of Beauty, cousin of delight," not to forget what is "the little lamp of man."

While the majority of those who enjoy his contributions to the magazines will perhaps applaud the sonnet, "Ethiopia," louder than the rest, because of its timely application, they will probably overlook the fact that its permanency lies in the final couplet:

> Awake, you poets! Drowsy-headed throng—
> If freedom dies, you will not sleep for long!

Such finished writing as this poet's may, because of its very refinement and workmanship, be with us for some time before its power is generally felt, but it will endure. It will endure because it has the essence of poetry, because above and beyond its musical expression it possesses a spiritual quality characteristic of the ancient literature of Judaism. When he discusses the restless searching, the repeated disappointments of those "who have no home, and never learned to hate," he does so with a restraint of language which is evidence of taste and humility, indispensable to genuine art. It is inevitable that much of his song should be in a minor key, and if, with the prophet Jeremiah, one is led to exclaim: "Judah is gone into captivity because of affliction, and because of great servitude: she dwelleth among the heathen, she findeth no rest," one must likewise grant a sincerity not without its charm.

One of his most beautiful poems is the sonnet of which the following is the concluding sestet:

> And there the road goes home to the old lover;
> Your hands fold over me with many years;
> You, mother, sister, dark-eyed Jewess, cover
> My face and weep, for peace is in your tears,
> Like falling drops when everything is done,
> Like rain on cedars over Lebanon.

To the general Parnassian lament for Elinor Wylie he adds as lyric a tribute as any Miltonic memorial to a former Lycidas.

P. P. S.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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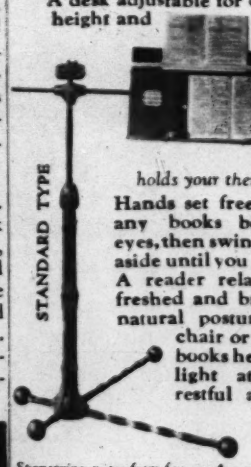

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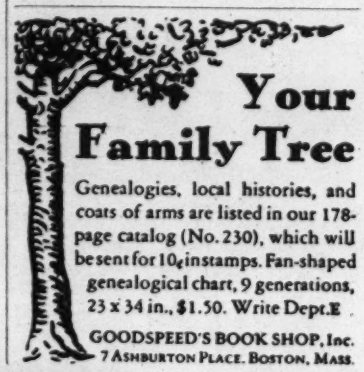

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Boston the Amusing

Boston and the Boston Legend, by Lucius Beebe; illustrated by E. H. Suydam. New York: D. Appleton-Century Co. $5.

A GREAT MANY BOOKS about Boston have been written, some serious histories, many informal accounts of social and literary phenomena through the 300 and more years since the Massachusetts Bay Colony was established. There has always been something about Boston to inspire research. Mr. Beebe's "Boston" is no history of Boston in chronological sequence, and it has a frisky manner which may disturb professional historians, but there is evidence in it of a tremendous amount of research, and the result is a very entertaining illumination of a subject of rich background.

Mr. Beebe is no journeyman writer who shuts his eyes and puts his finger on a place on the map to write about. He is descended from a long line of Connecticut Yankees who settled near New London in 1650, and Mr. Beebe's maternal grandfather taught mathematics and philosophy at Harvard, and liked to take walks with Emerson and Thoreau. His viewpoint is intensely urban. He exhibits a regard for lush values in the tapestry of his study; he writes with good humor and often wit. If there are occasional inaccuracies, they are mild ones, and take nothing from the authority of the book.

If there was a premise to the book, it probably lay in the quotation from John Adams, who said, referring to Boston: "The morals of our people are much better; their manners are more polite and agreeable; they are pure English; our language is better; our taste is better; our persons are handsomer; our spirit is greater; our laws are wiser; our religion is superior; our education is better." Mr. Beebe's book presents 341 pages, beautifully illustrated by Mr. Suydam, in a leisurely, good-humored informative effort to show without malice points at which John Adams was or was not mistaken.

J. M.

An Editor Speaks of Writing

This Trade of Writing, by Edward Weeks. Boston: Little Brown-Atlantic Monthly Press. $1.75.

FOR THE QUARTER-MILLION authors and would-be authors in the United States, for a great many who are merely readers, there is fascinating inside information about writing and publishing in "This Trade of Writing."

Mr. Weeks knows magazine publishing through his five years' service as assistant editor of the Atlantic Monthly, and book publishing as editor-in-chief, since 1928, of the Atlantic Monthly Press. In his foreword he expresses the hope that those who write will find material for study in his pages, and that those who do not will find satisfaction for their curiosity. What he has to say pertains most directly to the production of marketable manuscripts, but such current problems as censorship, the price of books and what literary prizes are good for touch the more thoughtful portion of the reading public.

About the technique of writing he gives the advice so often given and so often disregarded—constantly study to find the right word. This does not mean sterilizing every syllable before you use it as Gertrude Stein does, says Mr. Weeks, but it does mean steady, prosaic use of dictionaries and all other aids to the vocabulary. Talent, he reminds writers, is largely patience. The impression given is that authorship, though not an easy means of livelihood, is less a matter of inspiration than many people think. The book, it should be observed, is on the *trade* of writing.

From the point of view of the general reader the last 20 pages in the book are the most stimulating. Mr. Weeks, in fact, calls that section A Tonic for Readers. In it he has listed what seem to him, and to the distinguished advisers whom he consulted, the 50 best books in American literature from 1833 to 1935, also the 65 best sellers published in the United States since 1875, exclusive of the Bible and textbooks, manuals and pamphlets.

In conclusion he gives the result of his effort to determine which books published within the last 50 years had the most influence on thought and action. There are three lists of 25—drawn up independently by Mr. Weeks himself, John Dewey and Charles A. Beard. Though they differ considerably, it is interesting to see that the first four nominations on each list are identical—"Das Kapital," by Karl Marx; "Looking Backward," by Edward Bellamy; "The Golden Bough," by James George Frazer, and "The Decline of the West," by Oswald Spengler.

W. K. R.

Constitutional Aims

An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution of the United States, by Charles A. Beard, with a new introduction. New York: Macmillan. $2.

WHEN IN 1913, in the midst of the discussion caused by Theodore Roosevelt's conversion to the Progressive party, Dr. Beard brought out the first edition of "An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution," it was hailed by friend and foe alike as a partisan document, and became the center of a bitter discussion, echoes of which have not yet died out. Property rights seemed entrenched by the Constitution in a way to block the action of the Progressive party.

Dr. Beard in his introduction to the present edition defends himself very ably from the charge of partisanship, though he admits that his book reflects "the spirit of the times." Certainly it still reflects the spirit of these times. Few books of its sort could stand reissue after nearly a quarter of a century.

Dr. Beard significantly entitles his book "An Economic Interpretation," not "The Economic Interpretation." He is no dogmatic Marxian, no believer in the automatic, inevitable working out of simple economic motives. He is aware of the complex interplay of economic interests, patriotism, ambition, political ideas and other forces which determined the results of the labors of the Fathers.

* * *

He sees the situation properly as made up of many mutually dependent variables; but, since most writers of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries had neglected the economic element, he is quite justified, for his particular purpose, in bringing that element to the fore. The conclusion of his Chapter V is most temperately put: "As a group of doctrinaires, like the Frankfort assembly of 1848 [in Germany], they would have failed miserably; but as practical men they were able to build the new government upon the only foundations which could be stable: fundamental economic interests."

Dr. Beard really says no more than this: the men who put through the Constitution were for the most part substantial, prosperous men who stood to gain from an orderly, efficient federal government; the men who most bitterly opposed the Constitution were small farmers and debtors who stood to gain by the continuation of a loose confederation of states, the separate governments of which would be likely to continue monetary inflation. Surely, put in this form, the thesis ought to offend no sensible person.

Dr. Beard's book is now so well known that the briefest of summaries will suffice. After an analysis of conflicting economic interests in 1787, he investigated one by one the nature and extent of the property possessed by individual members of the Convention. Here he did pioneer work in our sadly chaotic archives (the new archives building in Washington has already brought about great improvement here) and succeeds in showing that many of the Fathers had a definite stake in state and federal debts, and gained by federal assumption and refunding, and by federal control of the western lands.

* * *

He then analyzes the Constitution as an economic document. To Madison's extremely able paper in the "Federalist"—number X—he gives deserved prominence, and shows that the Fathers themselves had an extremely realistic notion of the relation between politics and economics. Finally, he traces the close struggle for ratification in the several states, and the final victory of the monied interests.

That this book could ever have been considered a sort of treasonous attack on the personal integrity of the Fathers is an indication of how far our historians and politicians had succeeded in covering our national origins with a blanket of myths. What is really socially useful in these myths has not been seriously damaged by the writings of modern historians. Thanks to them, the Revolution and the Constitution are no longer quite the unsullied miracles they were to our grandfathers. Surely we can approach our own political problems with more confidence if we realize that the men from whom we inherit them were men, and not mythical heroes?

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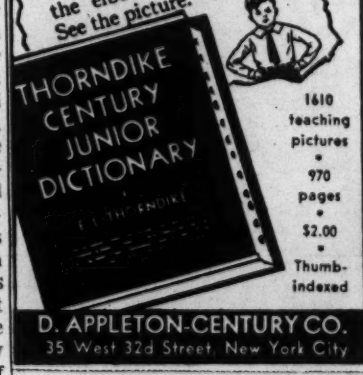

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A Saga of Wisconsin Life

A House Too Old, by Mark Schorer. New York: Reynal & Hitchcock. $2.50.

ANOTHER PANORAMA of American history in fictional form is presented in Mark Schorer's saga of Wisconsin, "A House Too Old." A prelude reading almost like a prose poem shows how two Hungarian noblemen and a young Bavarian merchant set sail from Hamburg in 1835, westward bound. Attracted by a description of the Wisconsin territory, they painstakingly covered the long miles, dreaming of the city they would begin to build. They finally settled by a Wisconsin river, and built the first cabins.

The town grew, but much too fast for its own good, and the Hungarian whose dream it was found himself ill repaid for his pioneer struggling. This man Karanszcy, who really founded the town and grew with it to wealth, was driven away by dissatisfied workers, after his impractical scattering of largesse depleted his fortune. The other Hungarian, Kahl, grew grasping and mean, like the town; Hauser, the merchant, was similarly tarred, and eagerly took over Karanszcy's store and home. The dreamer and idealist was gone; in place of ivory towers, the two remaining of the three pioneers nurtured a wild, uncouth border town that never achieved any beauty.

* * *

The main part of the story deals with Hauser's offspring, chiefly Selma, and her efforts to carry on her father's business. Year by year she grew more stingy and crabbed, with never a taste of joy or beauty. Thrift is an indubitable virtue, but care must be taken not to have it turn into miserliness, as it did in Selma's case. Mr. Schorer shows the evil of excess of any sort: Karanszcy's prodigality and the Hauser niggardliness were equally destructive, bringing about the ruin of the home in each case. The old house which Karanszcy built, and which Hauser later occupied, witnessed the tragedy of each family; it was a mute and forgotten evidence of the early dream.

* * *

Selma's character is well drawn, continuously vivid and impressive. Her stubborn decision to carry on the store, keeping it successful at any cost, wins reluctant admiration from the reader. In a day when women were usually intent only on sewing a fine seam, Selma's business acumen was outstanding. As Mr. Schorer traces her career, and the rise of the town, a vista of the growth of the Middle West emerges.

The book's bitter message about a dream that decayed before it ever had a chance to ripen gives a depressing effect, but incident and characterization are so vivid that they redeem the general tone of the story, in spite of being sometimes distasteful. As a history from the eighties to the present, it adds nothing new, but because its foundation is drawn largely from contemporary newspaper columns, it has a verisimilitude which adds to its value. Mr. Schorer has interspersed his narrative with retrospective interludes which dissever the continuity to a certain extent, but, on the whole, he presents a fair picture of the lower middle class of a typical small town as the community expands through the years.

M. W. S.

Literature and Society

Literature and Society, by Albert Guerard. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard. $3.

FOR THE TASK to which he has applied himself in this book, Professor Guerard is in most respects well fitted. Born under the shadow of Notre Dame de Paris, he was educated in France and England; for long resident in this country (where he has taught in various universities), he is a naturalized American; and he is now holder of the chair of General and Comparative Literature in Stanford University. He is the author of a dozen books and of innumerable articles and reviews. His experience as a book reviewer for a New York newspaper has made him alert to contemporary tendencies while it has had a not altogether commendable influence upon his style, which sparkles with a wit that too frequently degenerates into the wisecrack. Indeed, his short, snappy sentences remind one of nothing so much as a bunch of firecrackers—the explosions are startling at first but presently begin to tire the ear. A greater dignity of treatment, though it might have alienated some readers, would have improved what is fundamentally a book of serious interest.

The problem to which our attention is directed is that of the extent to which literature is conditioned by society. Our eyes are kept focused upon contemporary America, for this is a study of literature by Americans and for Americans. But the illustrative examples are drawn not only from our national past (a past too brief to provide much in the way of examples) but from various European literatures. Naturally England provides much of this material, but for centuries the cultural life of England and France has been so closely mingled that for this reason as well as because of his own antecedents Professor Guerard turns almost as frequently to the literature of his native land. To a less extent he draws upon the literary history of Germany, Italy and Spain; and occasionally he ventures farther afield.

His book falls into four parts, of which the first is by far the most interesting. He has here to do with the background of literature, and he takes as his starting point the celebrated three categories of Taine—Race, Environment and Time—as the conditioning factors in literature. His refutation of Taine proceeds along familiar lines but is freshened with an abundance of apt and often amusing illustrations in its support. Race, he argues, is a concept hopelessly confused by literary historians with the concept of Nation and is further confused with linguistic terms like "Anglo-Saxon" or Gallic.

Physical environment apparently counts for little, except that extremes of hardship, as of ease, tend to stunt artistic production. Of the two extremes hardship is the more stimulating. As for the economic environment, Mr. Guerard sails into shallow water when he dismisses the Marxian theories hastily. A commercial environment has hitherto been more productive of great literature than a pastoral or agricultural (though there are exceptions to the contrary); as for an industrial environment—one cannot yet tell, says Mr. Guerard, and lets it go at that. The form of government under which literature has been produced has mattered little in the past except that a too rigid dictatorship has apparently always proved disastrous. So far as it is possible to generalize, perhaps the form that produces the best books is a despotism tempered by lethargy or, as the author puts it, "an oppressive state that fails to oppress."

Of Taine's third category, that of Time, Professor Guerard has some wise things to say about the value of tradition—of which he is very dubious.

He proceeds to discuss the problem which Taine left out of consideration; his second part is devoted to the individual genius of the author. Here he gives rein to his satiric bent both in his analysis of the characteristics of *Homo Scriptor* and in his account of the efforts of some psychologists to "measure" genius. This subject, lightly treated, leads to the conclusion that genius is unpredictable. Finally, he devotes a section to the relation of the author to the public and another section to the outlook. Into the future he does not see very far and what little he sees is either discouraging or Utopian.

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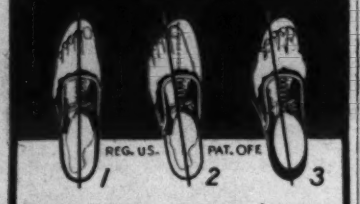

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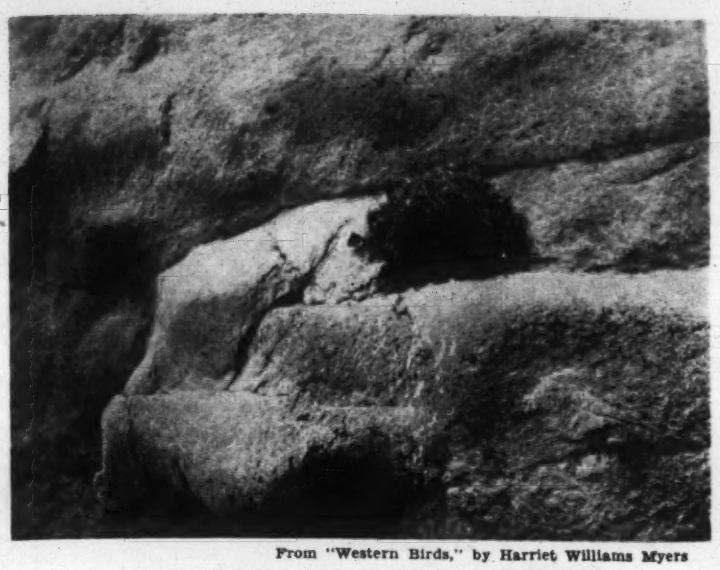

From "Western Birds," by Harriet Williams Myers

WATER OUZEL'S NEST, ON A ROCK BY A STREAM

The "Submarine Bird"

THERE IS A BIRD in the western United States that walks under water! That is easy, you say. It is a duck, or a goose, or even a mud hen! Are you sure? Ducks and geese often seem to be standing on their heads in the water, with only their legs and tails showing as they search for food, but that is the extent of their immersion. No other bird in America, except the little water ouzel or American dipper, can walk on the bottom of a stream, and even make its way upstream against a strong current while it is entirely covered by the stream.

This water ouzel, or dipper, is found only in, and west of, the Rocky Mountains. It is a little bird, only about eight inches long, having dark drab plumage, and is given the latter name because, when not in the water, it has a way of dipping up and down, in what seems to be almost a courtesy. Besides this act of politeness, the bird seems to be winking at you, as he frequently blinks a white membrane over his eye. This little flash of white is the only relief from his somber plumage.

The bird does not have web feet, being a song bird, and besides its unusual habit of entirely disappearing in water, it can also swim about on the top of a pool. Only once have I witnessed this phenomenon, and then I could scarcely believe my eyes.

I was staying in my mountain home in the Sierra Nevadas and had been told by a bird-loving friend that at about 4 p. m. every day, a water ouzel came and swam about on the big pool which was for guests of the near-by hotel. So one afternoon I went down to watch. At the appointed time a lone bird appeared, flying directly onto the pool of placid water, and going quickly over its surface, evidently finding some minute insect. Besides using its feet, it seemed to make some slight movement with its wings. At any rate, it got over the surface with perfect ease.

Occasionally, it made a dive down into the ten feet of water, making its way to the more shallow part, where it walked about before flying out and resting on the edge of the pool. Here it was busy getting something, too small for me to see just what. For half an hour the bird played about, in and out of the water, before it flew away. Few, I am sure, have had the privilege of witnessing such a performance, and it is my only time, although I have watched many ouzel along streams, and at their nests.

They are never seen far from a stream of water, and one is often aware of their presence by a shrill whistling note as they flash by, following the bend of the stream, and going so fast that one can only think of a winged bullet whizzing by. Their song is a high-pitched, not particularly musical one, which may be heard in the winter time, as well as the spring.

The nest is placed near a stream, usually where the spray can keep green the moss of which it is made. Yet this is not always true. One nest I watched was placed in the side of a steep bank, far above the water. This location was used several years. Though I was never there to see the nestlings leave, the fall must have been a long one before they struck the water.

One year, the last of March, I visited the Yosemite Valley, where several ouzels were nesting. One in which we were particularly interested was placed on the side of a hugh granite boulder in the center of the Merced River. The nest was built under a slight projection, and so matched the gray stone that it was some moments before I located it. The birds had used wet pine needles and fibers for this structure, which was bulky, with the entrance hole a little above the center. They were playing about on the rock, not as yet having begun real nesting duties, and paid no attention to us as we watched them.

I remarked upon the nest being placed so far above the water, fully eight feet, and was told by our naturalist friend that the river had not as yet reached its greatest height, as the snow was still melting in the mountains. What wisdom, or instinct, had prompted these ouzels to play safe by building their nest where the water could never wash it away, and yet not be far from it!

Water ouzels are residents in many places in the West, and may be seen if one is on the lookout for them, along a trout stream, beside a waterfall, or mountain brook.

HARRIET WILLIAMS MYERS

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It appears probable that sometime in the near future southeastern Alaska will have another industry. This is the canning of blueberries and red huckleberries, which grow prolifically over the steep mountainsides. During the summer, upon learning from a canning concern that there was a market for canned blueberries, the Juneau Chamber of Commerce advanced funds for some test cans which were sent to the packing company. The Chamber of Commerce has agreed to do everything possible to further a local canning enterprise.

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MEAT LOAF

(6 Servings—uses only ¼ package)

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
½ cup cold water
1 cup stock, well seasoned
½ onion, peeled and sliced
1 stalk celery, chopped
1 tablespoonful lemon juice
½ teaspoonful salt
1 teaspoonful finely chopped parsley
1 cup chopped cold cooked chicken, veal, lamb, beef or ham
¼ cup canned pimientos, cut in thin stripe

Add onion, celery and salt to stock, bring to a boiling point and boil three minutes. Strain. Pour cold water in bowl and sprinkle gelatine on top of water. Add to hot mixture and stir until dissolved. Add lemon juice and cool. When mixture begins to thicken, add meat, pimientos and parsley. Turn into a mold that has been rinsed in cold water, and chill. To serve, unmold and cut in slices. Canned soup, broth or bouillon cubes may be used to make stock (use one bouillon cube to one cup water to make one cup stock).

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Please send me FREE Mrs. Knox's book, "Desserts, Salads, Candies and Frozen Dishes", and her other famous book, "Food Economy".

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"I am happy to tell you that my travel story, 'Florida Days, and Others,' has been awarded first prize in the Travel at Home Contest conducted by the Instructor Magazine. I received a check for $100."

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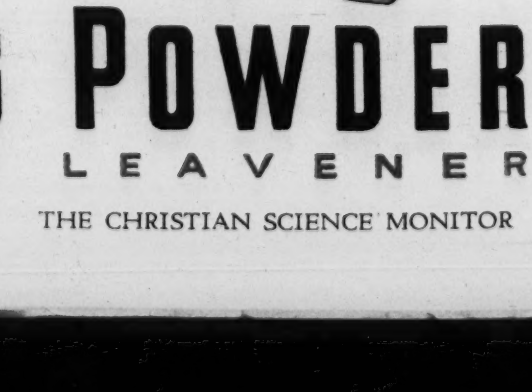
Waffles

ADD DISTINCTION TO THE LUNCHEON FOR THE UNEXPECTED GUEST


Mrs. Particular Hostess:
Fine waffle flavor depends upon pure ingredients. An inferior leavener can spoil it. Rumford pure all-phosphate baking powder brings out and blends the flavors of all the other good ingredients, makes them serve their full purpose. It pays to buy the best.

You can quickly prepare a meal that is attractive to look at, delicious to eat—and a bit unusual, too—simply by using Waffles made with Rumford Baking Powder. Several simple menus, given below, show how really easy it is to serve a delightful luncheon combining waffles with a staple tinned fruit, vegetable or meat you would ordinarily have in the house.

Use your Waffle-iron oftener—you'll be surprised to find it really can be a great help in producing that attractive variety in food preparation which is such a satisfaction to the home cook. Let this recipe for PLAIN WAFFLES serve as a starter, and then note the easy ways in which it can be used to "dress up" a meal, add different flavor and new interest to it.

PLAIN WAFFLES

1½ cups flour
½ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder
2 eggs
1 cup milk
2 tablespoons melted butter

To the dry ingredients add the beaten yolks of the eggs and half the milk. Mix till you have a smooth batter. Add the remaining milk slowly. Stir in gradually the melted butter. Fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites.

If you like your waffles a little bit sweet, add a tablespoon of sugar to this recipe, mixing it in with the other dry ingredients.

Flavoring is omitted from this waffle since it is intended for use as a base upon which to build menus for quick but satisfying meals. The thorough efficiency of Rumford's divided leavening action assures light delicate waffles which lend themselves ideally to the following various suggestions.

Menu 1

Using the Plain Waffle, without any sweetening, you can have waffles with creamed fish—salmon, tuna or crabmeat. Serve the creamed fish in a warm bowl, and put two or three generous spoonfuls on each waffle. Garnish with watermelon-pickle slices, or a sprig of parsley or watercress if you happen to have either in the house. The garnish can come to table in a little bowl, and be placed by your waffle-iron. The dessert could be a fruit-compote made of canned pears and canned fresh prunes, with cookies.

Menu 2

—scrambled eggs and a slice or two of crisp bacon served on top of the waffles.

Menu 3

—cheese waffles with creamed, hard-cooked eggs. The cheese waffles are made by adding half a cup of grated cheese to the waffle recipe.

Menu 4

—creamed dried beef with waffles.

Menu 5

—corn waffles with meat sauce . . . the same meat sauce you serve on spaghetti. Make the corn waffles by adding to the basic recipe, half a cup of corn scraped from the cob, or chopped canned corn.

A FREE folder containing a great variety of Waffle Recipes will be mailed to you if you will send a postcard request with your name and address to THE RUMFORD COMPANY, RUMFORD, R. I.

RUMFORD ALL PHOSPHATE BAKING POWDER

THE PERFECT TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER

Over the Editor's Desk

Setting the Table

TABLES OF CONTENTS don't just happen. They don't just grow up. Making one up is a little like working out a jigsaw puzzle. You have to have the right pieces, and they have to be in the right places.

Let's analyze this number a bit. The first article is timely because a lot of careful thought is being given that modern Frankenstein, the machine, and what to do with that which it produces. It often is said that Japan enjoys a great advantage in producing manufactured goods because wages there are so low. Mr. Greenbie shows that there is another side to this picture. Low wages provide but a poor foundation for a machine economy.

Another thing about this first article that appealed to us is its scope. This magazine section is "A Survey of World Affairs," as its subtitle indicates, and we feel that articles which deal with problems which affect practically everybody are specially suited to our columns. We can't expect to cover the whole world in every number by printing articles about every continent and every country. But we can print articles so universal in their scope and content that they make just as interesting reading in India as in Boston, Massachusetts. Such articles must be broad, but they must not be shallow.

The next story—in newspaper parlance, any article is a "story"—came all the way from Addis Ababa. When the Monitor's regular correspondent in Vienna was rushed off to Abyssinia a few months ago to watch the Ethiopian affair at close range, he took with him a love of pioneering and living with plain folks which has hitherto stood him in good stead in regions so far apart as Kansas and Bulgaria. Being a pioneer by instinct and inclination, he simply had to see a bit of the "out back" in East Africa, and today's article is the result. It is important now because the future of the Blue Nile is a primary concern of Great Britain in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict.

We like frequently to print articles dealing with the latest developments in the physical sciences. Hence the one on page four. By the way, if you like this sort of thing, did you read "Putting the Sun to Work," in the Magazine Section for Oct. 23?

When the article on page five came in, we liked it because it was a plain, outspoken statement by a schoolboy on a subject that lots of boys are thinking about. Even those who don't agree with this lad must give him credit for having thought things through pretty thoroughly. And our friends tell us that their boys at school are thinking and talking along these lines.

We like to have an article in almost every number about some woman who has done things. The theory is that women will like to read about the accomplishments of their sisters. But we have a lurking suspicion that men are no less interested. Hence the article on page six.

On page seven we usually put what we call a "thoughtful" article. Not that the other stories aren't the fruit of cogitation. But this page seven story usually has some claim to being really profound. At any rate, that's the way we feel about it. It gets down to fundamentals, and very often leads the eye beyond the range of human vision.

To get onto what we call the "double truck"—pages eight and nine—an article has to have pictorial possibilities. We can spread ourselves here. We have a clear two-page sweep, and can use color. These pages—as well as page one—are the Art Director's pride and joy. Quite a lot of people have written in to compliment us on some of these "spreads."

Well, this isn't all there is to making up a table of contents, by any means. But it's all we have space to tell about today. More next week, maybe.

THE EDITOR.

Contributors . .

SYDNEY GREENBIE knows the Orient well, having lived there for some time. He also is acquainted with industrial development in the Occident. In today's leading article he contrasts the interaction of East and West in the field of labor. His last contribution to the Weekly Magazine Section was "Where Majesty Is Sacred," an appraisal of the Japanese people's attitude toward their Emperor.

R. H. MARKHAM is the Monitor's correspondent now in Ethiopia to report events. He wrote about the system of justice there in an article entitled, "Every Man His Own Policeman," which appeared in the Magazine Section for Oct. 16. This week he writes of a little side trip or, rather, a considerable expedition into the hinterland of Ethiopia.

BERTRAM B. FOWLER has written many articles for the Weekly Magazine Section. His last was "Co-operation on the Campus," in the issue of Aug. 21. Mr. Fowler is a specialist on the consumers' co-operative movement in the United States, and has just returned from a three-month trip through the middle western states, where the movement is making rapid advances. In his article today, however, he departs from that field to introduce readers to a man who is exploring in another field.

SCHOOLBOY is just that. As he says, he attends a famous preparatory school in Rhode Island, where the boys obviously are encouraged to think for themselves.

MARJORIE SHULER of the Monitor's New York staff wrote about Secretary of Labor Perkins in last week's Magazine Section. Now she turns from government to literature to find another interesting personality, in the news because of a volume recently published.

MARY BURT MESSER, who lives in California, has been able, in her Magazine articles, to show the practical relation between business and Christianity. Her last article was "The New Testament in Economics," which appeared Oct. 30.

ALBERT LEWIS is president of the Boston Junior Chapter of the National Aeronautic Association and editor of "Wing Overs," oldest model airplane weekly in the world, and has built many model planes.

HARRIET WILLIAMS MYERS lives in California. She is the author of "Western Birds."

Pine Withstands Waves

Scottish pine has proved itself the sturdiest wave resister, in the opinion of experimenters in Dover Harbor. As the result of a test in which 14 kinds of timber from many parts of the world were placed in position in the harbor two years ago, it is claimed that Scottish pine is the most suitable for use in docks, piers and harbor works where the wood is almost constantly submerged.

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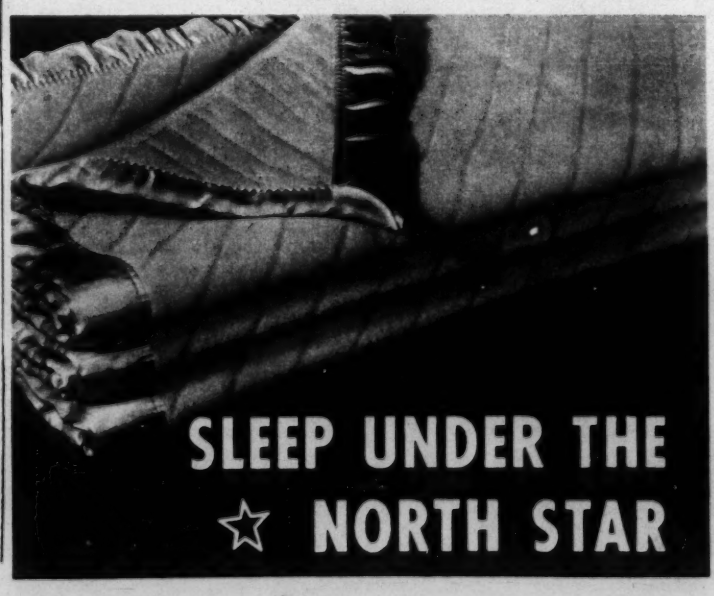

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And brings your face repose

More power to this beauty aid
We gladly give it credit
But in this ad we're boosting soap
Though "Sleep" is how we head it

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Its purity and mildness have
Been always elemental

No seal skin that you ever felt
No flower petal tender
Is quite so smooth and silken as
The lather it will render

Your mother's mother treasured it
In days when beauty's ritual
Produced those alabaster skins
And soaping was habitual

So modern maids, and matrons, too
Still hold to the tradition
That keeps them miles and miles ahead
In facial competition

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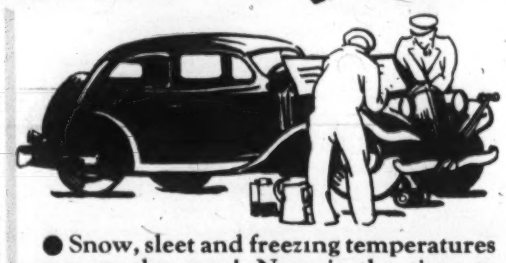

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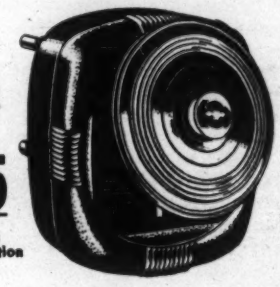

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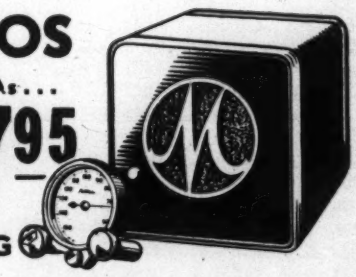

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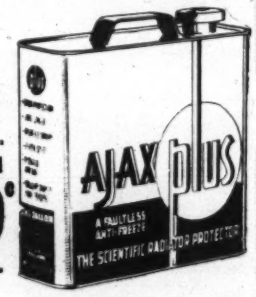

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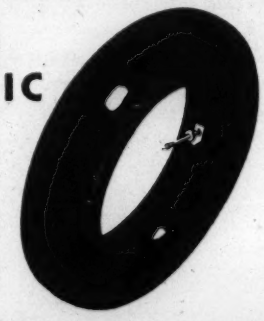

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